

PARTED BY TRIFLE

HONEYMOON QUARRELS SOMETIME
END IN SEPARATION.

Trivial Talents That Have Striven
The Sea of Matrimony With the
Wrecks of Married Lives Before
The Vortex Was Fairly Begun.

"The only reliable thing in marriage
is its uncertainty," Douglas Jerrold
once remarked in a cynical moment
and, like many sayings to which one
may object, this aphorism contains at
least an elementary truth. It is a cu-
rious fact that while some matrimonial
barks survive fifty or more years of
voyaging and come safely into harbor
at last others are wrecked before they
leave the still waters of the honey-
moon.

This was the fate of a couple known
to the writer who were married a few
years ago under the lightest of auspices
and for whom their friends pre-
dicted nothing but happiness. The very
first day of the honeymoon their wed-
ded lives came to an abrupt and tragic
termination from the simplest of

rules of that race are too open," he
explained to Tuck. "All the riders
have to do to qualify is to get ten
life members to vouch for them. I
don't propose to take any chance of
keeping that certificate where it'll
do the most good. Give it to my
son? Oh, I don't know. Why not?
Have you any objection to Roswell,
Mr. Jackson?"

The president sneered and walked
away, and Tuck, biting at the ends
of his blonde mustache, slouched away
to the stables.
However, there were seven entries
announced and posted on the day
of the election, and everybody
laughed at the seventh, for it read:
"Trigger Tail, ridden by Mr. Jack-
son. Even his friends gazed Tuck
at last others are wrecked before they
leave the still waters of the honey-
moon at all and his 'stable' consisted
of nothing better than a spavined
pony.

When it rang Toller, splendid in
white duck, led the procession on
Posthorn, the favorite, the other five
prancing after him in true race
horse style.
"Jackson! Jackson!" shouted the
fashionable gallery in the little grand
stand, laughing and cheering for the
"Joke" of the day.

At the last moment, just as the six
were cantering back to the starter,
the paddock gate swung open and
Trigger Tail, a lean, lanky, little
broncho, with a tail like a whisk-
broom, darted down to the judges' stand.
Toller almost fell off his horse
as he saw "Jackson," for the
rider was Harry, the red-headed
midget, instead of Tuck, his giant
cousin.

Tuck's friends howled with delight
when this vision dawned upon them.
When Harry's weight—90 pounds—
was posted they went round and laid
all kinds of odds on Trigger Tail.
The women, who suspected nothing
serious in all this funny preparation,
laughed at the pony and his tiny
rider as if it was all a very fine joke.
But Tuck, who looked preternaturally
solemn, sat still in the grand stand
chewing the handle of his cane.

The track was a third of a mile in
circumference and the distance for the
race was a mile—three times round.
The field got away at the first break
and came thundering down past the
stand, with Posthorn and two others
leading, the second chokes aligned be-
hind and the ridiculous Trigger Tail
two lengths in the rear, swallowing
the dust of his field.

"Go it, rabbit!" shouted the specta-
tors, but Tuck leaped over to Billy
Brighter, who stood beside him grin-
ning, and said: "Wait till they come
to the apex of this egg-shaped merry-
go-round!"

The big thoroughbreds fairly ran
away from the pony till they swept
down the narrow turn of the egg-
shaped track. There the thorough-
bred long strides swung them far to
the outside of the rail, and Harry, rid-
ing like a demon, his horse clinging
to the inside rail with the agility of a



TRIGGER TAIL, A LEAN, FIERY LIT-
TLE BRONCHO.

eat and the speed of a jack-rabbit,
darted into the lead, and before his
rivals realized the unforeseen handi-
cap, was racing along on even terms
with their champion—Posthorn. Tol-
lier rode for all he was worth, but
when they got to the next turning of
the sharp curve, Harry, under his
arm, was crowding beside him. The big
horse swung wide in spite of a strong
arm, and before the two-thirds was
done Trigger Tail had his field beaten
by a long margin. The faithful Indian
procession, for Toller, snatched and
quitted, and the freckle-faced Harry had
weighed out and grabbed his life mem-
bership before the president rode up
and glowered his salute at the judges.
Harry, now the lion of Tuck's rela-
tives, was carried all the way to the
clubhouse to vote. He voted for
his cousin for president, and that
night when the votes were counted
Toller was defeated by just that single
ballot.

Somebody brought President Tol-
lier over to meet the new "life mem-
ber."
"I congratulate you, sir," sneered
the grouch, when Harry had saluted
him: "you're a first-rate jockey. What
are you going to do with that certifi-
cate? Sell it, I suppose?"
Harry's mottled face grew crimson.
"No, indeed, Mister Intolerable," he
said, quietly. "It's already made Tuck
president, and I'm going to show what
I think of it and of the Berkshire club's
retiring president by putting it where
it will do you the least harm."
Then Harry walked over the blazing
grate, and before Tuck could stop
him had dropped the \$5,000 certificate
into the fire.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CARDINAL GIUSEPPE SARTO.



In Rome this distinguished churchman, who is patriarch of Venice, is considered
Pope Leo's personal choice for the succession to the chair of St. Peter. He was born
in 1835, and made patriarch in 1901, being proclaimed cardinal two years later. He is a
great preacher and fairly well known as a writer, and has the reputation of accom-
plishing all the work he has undertaken. He is a member of the congregations of
bishops and regulars, sacred rites, indulgences and sacred relics, and studies. His
name in connection with the papacy has sprung into prominence over night, as one
might say.

PUBLIC UNTIDYNESS.

National Slovenliness of the United
States Is Something to Oc-
casional Wonder.

The discovery that there is more of
filth, squalor and general slovenliness
in public places and works, in streets,
squares, riversides, docks, quays,
roads and bridges in the United
States than in any other country of
the first, or even second, rank is a
humbling but salutary experience. In
what may be called our public house-
keeping, in the outward appearance and
maintenance of places and works ad-
ministered by public or semi-public
enterprise we rank with Turkey
rather than with England or Ger-
many. Oriental Japan, tiny Switzer-
land and slow-going Holland stand far
ahead of the United States in this
respect, says a writer in the
Forum. Our national slovenliness is
seen in dirty streets and unsightly
water fronts; in ill-kept squares,
ragged sidewalks, and abominable
pavements; in shabby railway sta-
tions and embankment walls built
up of rotting sleepers; and in a
thousand shiffling substitutes for
solid permanent works. The unspeak-
able country roads which abound in
so many regions not only illustrate
the existence, but also demonstrate
the folly of this semi-barbarous
blackness of administration; for they
constitute the most costly means of
transportation possible, impose a
heavy tax on every farmer and other
resident, and are a drag upon the gen-
eral prosperity of the regions they
traverse. Tidiness and the efficient
maintenance of public works cost
more in the first outlay than negli-
gence; but they save this excess
many times over in the end.

DESTROYED EVIDENCE.

How a Thoughtless Act Got a Wash-
ington Man Into the Peniten-
tiary for Four Years.

"Carelessness on my part in destroy-
ing two telegrams made me serve a lit-
tle more than four years in the Albany
penitentiary," said a man who occu-
pies a good position in a government
department, relates the Washington
Post. "About eight years ago I was
married to a woman, but a year or
so later she fell in love with another
man and left me. Some months after
this I received a telegram from my
wife's sister, asking me to come to
New York at once, as my wife was
very sick. The next evening I re-
ceived a telegram stating that my
wife was dead. Being angry with
my wife and not caring whether she
was alive or dead, I tore up the tele-
grams and threw them into the waste
basket.
"Some months afterward I formed
the acquaintance of a young woman,
and after a brief courtship married
her. In less than a week my first wife,
who was not dead, heard of my second
marriage and had me arrested for big-
amy. Had I preserved the telegrams
I could, I believe, have shown to the
court that I honestly believed the dis-
patches to be true, but being unable
to produce them, was upon trial con-
victed and sentenced to the Albany
penitentiary for six years. Good be-
havior, however, secured my release
after serving a little more than four
years."

Biggest Irish Bog.
The bog of Allen, the biggest in
Ireland, is in places 17 feet deep.

ARSENAL, WINNER OF THE METROPOLITAN.



The beautiful winner of Lexington's dam Metropolitan was bred in the Irish
Grass country. He came from one of the famous families in the American stud
book, and cost his owner, Arthur Featherstone, \$100 as a yearling. He is a three-
year-old chestnut colt by the once great Lamplighter, dam Macaranda, by Macover.
His best performance as a two-year-old was five furlongs in 1:24 1/4 in the Astoria
Maiden stakes. He carried 125 pounds and beat Masterman, King Hovav and others
in a big field. His owner has retained him in the colt and has refused an offer of \$25,000
for him.

DISHONEST POSTAL CLERKS.

Insider or Later the Puffering Em-
ployee Is Sure to Be Caught
By a Trap.

"It is because one man thinks him-
self a trifle smarter than another
that makes his thoughts run into dis-
honest channels," said an old post
office inspector, according to the
Washington Star. "I can account for
the frequent arrest in all parts of
the country of employees of the post-
al service, especially clerks in post
offices and letter carriers, only upon
this hypothesis, and that there is an
inherent streak in his composition
of dishonesty, because he knows bet-
ter than the public that once we get
after postal thieves we never stop until
we land them in jail. And still
they go on all over the land pilfering
from letters believing themselves safe.
It must be some of them when they
tumble into the trap we set.

"It is a matter of corresponding
interest to remember that, as these
dishonest clerks well know, the trap
which places the manacles around
their wrists is the same old trap
like the same old bear trap, reliable
and certain to hold fast once it is
sprung, only it catches their pilfer-
ing hand instead of their feet. It
is the decoy letter which the postal
thief quickly and slyly picks up and
secretly about his person or else-
where, and once it is in his hand the
trap is sprung, the hand of the in-
spector on the case closes about his
wrist, and he walks to the station
house to ruminate how easily he was
caught once the inspector deigned
upon the man of the force who was
the guilty among the honest.

"Now, since every postal employe
in the United States knows that once
the officials are suspicious of theft
along his route or postal car, that
the inspectors lay all sorts of
traps to land him behind the bars,
why will they steal money letters
with apprehension practically inevit-
able? Because human nature is the
same in all callings, and the postal
employe is cast in no different mold
than the rest of us; it is only his en-
vironment. Yes, they know instinc-
tively, instinctively, whether a letter con-
tains money, as a bank teller can tell
by the feeling of a bill before he
looks at it, and that is the reason
why we fish for them with the
decoy letter, and land them, thus
satisfying the public and the de-
partment from loss.

"The decoy letter looks no different
from any other letter, and it feels
just the same to the dishonest hand
of the postal thief as any letter con-
taining money. We usually place from
three to five marked one-dollar bills
in the envelope. The instant the fin-
gers of the dishonest man 'strike'
along the envelope he knows that it
contains money, and he will steal it
if he can. Because of his eagerness
and disinclination to let any letter
with money go by him, enables us to
catch him when we learn to a cer-
tainly the route upon which money
letters are stolen.

"Some employes are very foxy, and
go a long time before they are de-
tected. They often try to place the
guilt upon an innocent fellow carrier
in this way. In making up their
routes, and getting their mail from
the distributing tables, they handle
the mail belonging to other carriers.
It is an easy thing to detect money
letters in the other fellow's lot, and
include them in their own, to be pur-
loined at leisure and suitable oppor-
tunity. Suspicion naturally falls upon
the innocent carrier, and he is placed
under secret surveillance. De-
coy letters are mailed and by other
means it is endeavored to fix the
guilt upon him. If our usual meth-
ods fail, we, too, become suspicious
that an innocent man is being
'worked.' We drop him and try to
locate the actual thief, and it is not
long before we have him in jail.
Sometimes two dishonest employes
will work together, but as a rule
postal thieves are like the lone high-
wayman, and prefer to go it alone.

"You see, the dishonest employe
foolishly believes that he can beat
the game, and an arrest in a large
office has only temporary deterrent
effect upon the other secret thieves
therein. They are more cautious,
and may perhaps lie low for a brief
time, but not for long. It is a sin-
gular but true official fact that where
a man begins to steal money letters
he seldom voluntarily stops, and we
have had men confess that they had
been at this nefarious business for
years, and would have remained at
it as long as they were in the service
but for their arrest. It is an easy
way to make money for the time be-
ing, but the clerk or carrier whose
salary does not meet his expenses,
he becomes emboldened by the con-
fidence in his cleverness to secrete
the money letters, forgetful that with
each report of theft the efforts of the
inspectors are redoubled to entrap
him, and the closer are drawn the
meshes of the net slowly but surely
being entwined around him. Very
often the guilty man is positively
known to the inspectors for months
before they can catch him red hand-
ed, the thief in the meantime believ-
ing himself undetected."

New Coins.
Last year Uncle Sam turned out
new coins worth \$125,000,000, of
which \$20,000,000 were gold.



YOUNG SOCIETY MATRON.

Mrs. Frank Gould, Just Sweet
Eighteen, Now Is One of New
York's Social Leaders.

Eighteen years are none too many
for a society matron to claim, and
few girls are really moving in the
married set of New York's 400 at
that age. Mrs. Frank Gould, how-
ever, is the single exception. She is
the youngest society matron in Goth-
am, having just celebrated her
eighteenth birthday. At the time of
her romantic marriage to Mr. Gould
she was in the halcyon days of sweet
17, a mere school girl, and had she
not stepped into the realm of dis-
trahit almost before she was dis-
carded short skirts, she would un-
doubtedly be a school girl still.

In addition to being the youngest,
Mrs. Gould is one of the richest of
Counting her husband's money as her
own, she is the possessor of at least
\$20,000,000. Besides this, Mr. Gould
owns magnificent homes in New
York, London and on the Hudson, so
that the two can devote themselves
exclusively to the spending of their
income.

Mrs. Gould has other claims to dis-
tinction. She is the best yachtswoman
in the world, unless it be Mrs.
Lucy Carnegie in her days of yore.
She came by her yachting proclivities
naturally, for her father was Com-
modore Kelly, of the New York yacht
club, which has held the America cup
for more than 50 years.

Mrs. Gould is exceedingly pretty
and is remarkable for her vivacity.
She dresses beautifully, but in deep
black, for her father, who died last
summer, she wears picture hats and
skirts quite long, and has a knack of
arranging herself in the most at-
tractive corner that there is in the
drawing room.

She has been immensely admired,
and, although the daughter of wealth
married to wealth and given the full
rein over millions, she is by no means
spoiled. Her nature is singularly
sweet, and her manner both cordial
and dignified. She remains strangers
of Mrs. Grover Cleveland as Mrs. Cleve-
land was when she went to the white
house, a girl.

Mrs. Gould, though too young to have
mapped out distinct lines for herself,
is given somewhat to fads. First of



MRS. FRANK GOULD.

all, she likes all forms of outdoor
amusement, and is particularly fond
of yachting. Blooded dogs, of the golf
links, and of cycling, she is having a
fine yacht built for her, the gift of her
husband, and will also have a country
seat upon the Hudson, where she will
share in the ownership of the most ex-
pensive blooded dogs in the world.

Her romance with Mr. Gould, himself
a young man of 24, dates back to short
dresses and school days. Only her
mother and a few intimate friends
were present at the wedding, and the
young couple, distinctive in many
ways, took an unusual method of en-
joying their honeymoon. Instead of
going abroad they spent the first few
days of their wedding tour in New
York, automobiling about the city.
Dropping into restaurants for their
meals, and driving again. Then they
went to Florida and took up with the
winter colony there, and at once be-
came a part of the merry whirl of the
society world.

Mrs. Gould is the sister-in-law of
Helen Gould and Countess Castellane,
whom she has met. Helen Gould is ex-
tremely fond of the young bride, and
it was one of her most cherished wishes
that her brother should wed this young
girl. The match was in reality a fam-
ily affair, fully approved, for Mrs. Kel-
ly, Mrs. Frank Gould's mother, is a
close friend of Helen Gould.

None of the women in the Gould
family has turned particularly to so-
cial life, and the youngest matron is
no exception. Mrs. George Gould
spends most of her time in the Catskills
and at Lakewood. Mrs. Howard Gould
spends the greater portion of the year
in her yacht. Mrs. Edwin Gould dwells
at Tarrytown and lives the life of a
country dame.

Denies Duellists' Pardon.
Ever since Prince Henry returned
from the land of the free, German du-
ellists have had a hard time of it, for
the Kaiser won't grant any more pa-
rons to gentlemen who take the law in
their own hands. Learning from
Prince Henry that Americans lead or-
derly and dignified lives without oc-
casional appeals to pistols and swords,
William concluded that Germans ought
to try the same method. While for-
merly duellists served only an infan-
timal portion of the sentence im-
posed by the courts, the Kaiser's pardon-
ing them after a few days or weeks,
their petitions for imperial grace are
now returned with the invariable re-
mark: "His majesty sees no reason
for interference." This is a conse-
quence of Prince Henry's visit which
the lieutenants and young law-
yers don't like at all.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

More Like Morgan.
Henry Labouchere says Morgan is
putting the handwriting on the wall.
But perhaps Henry is mistaken, says
the Chicago Record-Herald. Morgan
may be reaching for the wall.

No Old Maids in Russia.
In Russia the idea prevails that
single life is a disgrace to women, so
there are no old maids except in the
religious orders, says a writer in the
Pittsburgh Dispatch. If the parents
cannot arrange a marriage for the
daughter she makes a journey, and is
thus lost to the gossiping community.
Soon reports are circulated of her
marriage to a foreigner. Long ab-
sence brings forgetfulness, so that
when the story is told of the death of
the foreign husband in a strange land
there are few who care to inquire
further. Indeed, it is a breach of con-
quette to suggest doubts under such
circumstances, and the woman finally
returns as a broken-hearted widow.
She has met the conditions of the coun-
try, and she is no longer a single per-
son in society. Thus the fiction of "no
unmarried woman" is preserved in the
domain of the czar.

DE JOINVILLE'S VISIT.

An Old Lady Tells of the Event, in
Which She Played Part of White
House Hostess.

With the sudden infusion of young
life into the white house and the con-
sequent changing of the atmosphere with
the oxygen of mirth and dance, there
are interesting memories to be revived
for those who have gone far enough
along over the period of years to look
back half a century.

The visit of Prince Henry revived the
memory of other distinguished visit-
ors of days gone by.
In the Louise home, on Massachu-
setts avenue, in Washington, endowed
by Mr. Corcoran, in memory of his
daughter, Mrs. Leticia Tyler
Semple, daughter of President Tyler



"SHE GAVE ME HIS ARM."

and mistress of the white house dur-
ing her father's administration. She
has preserved throughout her charm
and distinction, as well as an accurate
remembrance of the days when she
was the country's presiding genius.

"In my day," said Mrs. Semple, "women
were much less in evidence than
now. I remember one particularly
brilliant occasion—a dinner and ball
given at the white house by my father
for Prince de Joinville. There were 40
guests at the table, my sister Elizabeth
and I being the only women.

"The prince, who commanded the
French navy, had been sent over in his
magnificent frigate La Belle Poule by
Louis Philippe to investigate the rum-
ors concerning the identity of a Mr.
Williams, an Episcopal clergyman who
had come to America from France
with a Mr. Boulanger, and had after-
ward established a small parish at
Green Bay, which was at that time an
isolated province in the region of Lake
Superior.

"It was supposed that Mr. Williams
was in reality the Dauphin, the son of
Louis XVI. Pamphlets were written,
published and distributed claiming to
establish his identity beyond question.
Prince de Joinville brought miniature
of the Dauphin to America, and he and
his staff were bent on leaving to some
untenured to unearth the mystery.
Before they had succeeded in flushing
their investigations very far the bot-
tom fell out of the whole matter, owing
to the report of a phonologist who
had brought his skill to bear and dis-
covered indisputable proofs that
Mr. Williams was, as he claimed to be,
of Indian and English origin.

The dinner given at the white house
to the prince before his departure was
an occasion of state. He and his suite
paid a graceful compliment to our
democracy by appearing in simple civil-
ian attire. The prince's only decora-
tion was a simple order.

"My seat was between M. Tancourt,
the French minister, and the German
minister, and I remember strain-
ing my ears to catch the witty phrases
of the prince. His command of English
was perfect, and from the expres-
sion of the faces near him his sallies
were not unappreciated. Mr. Fox, the
English ambassador, sat at the right
of my father and the prince at his other
end.

"After dinner, when we had repaired
to the ballroom, the prince came to me
and said: 'Madam, I beg you will ex-
cuse my not offering myself as a part-
ner in this dance, but I have walked
so long the deck of a ship that I fear
I may appear awkward.' So he gave
me by appear and we walked among the
flowers and spoke, as well as I remem-
ber, of Balzac and cotton plantations
in Louisiana."—Kansas City Star.

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

Desirable Information for the Well-
Dressed Woman—Jewelry Decora-
tions Now in Vogue.

Strings of tiny shells, and each
string in a different color, are seen
now.

A long, long chain of dull black
beads is the latest Parisian watch
chain.

The stout woman should avoid man-
illas, at least those of a startling na-
ture.

Blue, from the brightest mazarine
to the darkest navy, is a predomina-
ting spring tint.

Ruskin says that the second duty of
girls (and this applies to young women)
is to dress as beautifully as possi-
ble on all occasions, and "to consider
every ill-dressed woman or child as a
personal disgrace."

It is safe to say that there are many
more long coats being made than
short ones—that is, in cloth or mohair
—and the Eton jacket is so modified
and changed that it bears little resem-
blance to the original model.

There is always something new in
the way of coats. Some of the latest
come with the stocks in pink, or blue,
or linen color, embroidered in gold,
small diamond-shaped figures, the
colors outlined with black.

One of the most realistic serpents to
be found in one's shopping is on a hat
pin. It is a coiled snake with a green,
scaly body and gold head with green
eyes. The coils are loose, forming a
large round head for the pin.

Lace insertions in every possible
width and device are still used in un-
limited quantities, and whether the
material is silk or cotton the amount
is as lavish in one case as the other.
Some dressy summer gowns are made
of ecru batiste, sheer, and exquisitely
fine and delicate in tint.

Bread Made from Bananas.
Banana Bread is now on sale in some
places. It is made of bananas dried and
ground down into flour, and is consid-
ered 25 times as nutritive as ordinary
white bread made of wheat.

MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

The Colonel Stopped to Reason and
Stopped His Score of Points
Chlamson at Five.

"I have read," said the colonel, as he
was relating some of his experiences in
China, a relation fell into the water no one
could pull him out, holding that his
falling in was a decree of Providence
that must not be interfered with.

"One day, on one of the canals, I
stumbled and went overboard, and
although there were 12 boatsmen, not
one of them would extend me a hand.
After a close shave, as I could swim,
I got aboard again, and as soon as I
recovered my breath I yelled at the
boat boatman:

"You infernal scoundrel, but why
didn't you help me out?"

"It was your fate to fall in," he
calmly replied.

"And it's your fate to take a good
licking," I said, as I went for him.

"When I had finished him off, I took
another, and I was just polishing off
my fifth victim, when the sixth man
halted me to say:

"There seems to be a mistake here.
We are taught that if a person falls
into the water he must save himself
or drown, but we are not taught
that if he does save himself he is at
liberty to lick half of China in re-
venge."

"I thought his point well taken,"
laughed the colonel, "and I stopped
my score at five and went down to
change into dry clothes."

Bits of Local Gossip

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

M. Wheeler spent Sunday at Fran-
cis Lake.

Jed Brazell was in from Jeffers
Monday.

Gerry Browne was a Friday visitor
at Pelican Lake.

Geo. Kelley was down from State
Line over Sunday.

Prof. E. A. Lowill was a visitor at
Waupaca last week.

L. W. Everson was a Tomahawk
visitor last Saturday.

A. J. Becker of Clintonville trans-
acted business here this week.

James Duncan of Washburn was a
visitor in the city last Friday.

A. G. Parker of Ashland transacted
business in this city last week.

George Stevens visited his camp
near Pelican Lake last Saturday.

Frank Hale of New London is a
business visitor in the city today.

A new carpet is being laid on the
floor of the M. E. church this week.

August Naele was up from Pelican
Lake on business the first of the week.

W. S. Wright of Lac du Flambeau
was a city business visitor yesterday.

M. McClelland of Antigo was a visitor
in the city several days of last week.

Attorney S. S. Miller was a busi-
ness visitor at Eagle River last week.

Mike Langdon spent the latter part
of last week in this city with his fam-
ily.

R. E. Olson, the Ironwood fruit
man, called on his trade here yester-
day.

James Hammond of Ashland was a
guest of friends in the city over Sun-
day.

A. F. Alig of Escanaba, Mich., was
in the city transacting business Mon-
day.

Joe Siper, a prominent Hazhurst
resident, was an over-Sunday visitor
here.

Dr. S. L. Stone responded to a sick
call at Tomahawk Lake yesterday
afternoon.

Fred Rice was up from the Lang-
lade county metropolis on business
Saturday.

M. E. Means of Stevens Point trans-
acted business here several days of
last week.

Amos Radcliffe was over from Eagle
River on business the latter part of
last week.

Tom Williams of Tomahawk was
in the city on business several days
of last week.

E. H. Callagh of Lac du Flambeau
was a caller in the city the latter part
of last week.

F. W. Anderson of Grandon was a
business caller in the city several days
of last week.

Mrs. A. LaFerte and sons of Mani-
towish were visitors in the city the
first of the week.

Manford Taggart, who is clerking
in a grocery store at Antigo, spent
Sunday in this city.

George Langley, Jr., son of the well
known logger of Merrill, spent Sun-
day with friends here.

Miss Frances Morrison, of the Her-
ald force, spent Sunday with rela-
tives at Ironwood.

Harry Ashton and A. E. Westner
spent last Saturday afternoon trout
fishing at Deerbrook.

The city schools closed early last
Thursday afternoon, so the pupils
could take in the circus.

Miss Clara Leiman left Saturday
for Oconomowoc, where she will re-
main during the summer.

Forsters (M. W. of A.) dance at
New Grand next Wednesday night,
June 11. Don't forget it.

Ernest Hennings returned yesterday
from several weeks' visit at Chicago,
Oshkosh, and Weyauwega.

F. Tripp returned the latter part
of last week from a few days business
trip to Milwaukee.

H. C. Goodman of Sault Ste. Marie
transacted business in the city the
latter part of last week.

John Jackson of North Crandon
transacted business in the city the
latter part of last week.

Bert Prior has resigned his position
as station agent for the North-West-
ern road at Pelican Lake.

John LaVane, a well known "Soo"
line passenger conductor, spent Sun-
day in the city with friends.

D. M. Matteson of North Crandon
was a business visitor in Rhinelander
the first few days of this week.

Miss Ada McRae, who is teaching
school near Somo, Wis., was in the
city last Friday and Saturday.

Ray Marks arrived in the city the
latter part of last week to look after
the lines of the Bell Telephone Co.

Mrs. Harry Tuttle of Hazelhurst
arrived in the city yesterday for a
visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne left yester-
day morning for a short pleas-
ure trip to Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Anna Jennings and Anna Plunkett
made a flying pleasure trip to Pel-
ican Lake last Saturday morning.

C. S. Pierce and family of Milwau-
kee spent Sunday in this city, the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne.

Given mixed float wood for sale.
Quantities to suit purchaser at \$2.50
per cord. Inquire at this office. 12th

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lavin arrived
in the city from Jeffers Monday morn-
ing and expect to reside here in the
future.

J. P. Hansen & Co., the leading
clothing in Rhinelander.

J. S. Colwell of Shawano Sundayed
in this city.

First Barnes spent last week at
his home in this city.

A. H. Rounselle of Kaukauna was a
Sunday visitor here.

Chas. Letch of Woodbora was a
city visitor last week.

J. A. Walsh was an over-Sunday
visitor at Eagle River.

B. L. Hart of Stevens Point was a
city visitor yesterday.

Dr. J. P. Hobart was in from Jef-
fers Tuesday on business.

W. F. Goodell of Goodell was in the
city on business Monday.

A. B. Pierce returned Sunday morn-
ing from Marquette, Mich.

Wm. Dunwoode of Star Lake was a
visitor in the city Friday.

N. Jones of Ironwood was the
guest of friends here Friday.

John Beck of Kewaunee was an
over-Sunday visitor in the city.

Ed. Horn and Gill Forsyth fished
at Lake Thompson last Friday.

Miss Lucy Jatsman returned the
first of the week from Clintonville.

Ray Raymond of Clifford visited his
many friends in this city last week.

J. H. Ogilvie of State Line was a
business caller in the city last Friday.

H. Zander, the tailor, took orders
for clothing at Eagle River Saturday.

Frank Wahl of Grand Rapids was a
business caller in the city last Fri-
day.

Andrew Mohr has resigned his po-
sition with the Rhinelander Brewing
Company.

W. H. Trumbull and wife visited
relatives and friends at Marshfield
over Sunday.

Mrs. A. D. Daniels returned Mon-
day from a ten days' visit at her home
in New London.

The city schools were closed last
Friday in order to properly observe
Memorial Day.

Chas. Smith of Antigo visited his
friend, Peter Miller, in this city Mon-
day and Tuesday.

County Judge Levi J. Billings was a
visitor at Minocqua on legal busi-
ness last Thursday.

Fox Sales—Good second-hand stock
store, with reasonable attachment.
Apply at this office.

Bert Prior has accepted a position
with the "Soo" road as night op-
erator at their offices here.

Remember the entertainment to be
given June 12th by the pupils of St.
Mary's parochial school.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab
wood for sale cheap. Telephone 18.
JOHNSON & HINMAN LUM. CO.

Clement Reed of West Superior, rep-
resenting a well known clothing
house of Duluth, was in the city over
Sunday.

John Gray of Stevens Point is in
the city this week, a guest of his sis-
ters, Mrs. W. L. Harrigan and Miss
Mary Gray.

W. L. Lawrence and son of Oshkosh
were in the city this week on busi-
ness connected with the Paine Lum-
ber Company.

A twelve pound baby boy put in
his appearance last Thursday at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Larson
last Thursday.

We are pleased to note that Gust.
Johnson, who has been ill with pneu-
monia for several weeks, is again
able to be out.

John C. Curran of Everett, Wash.,
who is making an extended stay in
the city, spent last Thursday on busi-
ness at Merrill.

Miss Edna Brown returned Tues-
day from Washington, where she
was attending Floral Glenn, a young
ladies' seminary.

Two good sized black bear cubs
were seen at Nohsey by one of our
well known business men the latter
part of last week.

Old rubbers three cents, copper five
cents, zinc one cent, lead one cent
a pound at A. L. Madegren's opposite
the Rapids House.

Charles Peterson leaves this week
for Shelby, Wis., this state, where he
has secured employment and will
spend the summer.

Miss Agnes Wilson returned to
Rhinelander last Friday, after a three
week's visit with her parents and
friends at Norrie, Wis.

Miss Debah Wessner returned Tues-
day morning from Minneapolis,
where she spent a number of days
visiting her parents.

Ray Dawson, the well known little
bootblack expects to leave next week
for Sault Ste. Marie, where he will
put in the summer.

Mrs. H. Long returned the latter
part of the week to her home in
Woodruff, after enjoying a brief visit
with friends in this city.

Adla R. Barden of Wausau, who
manufactures the popular Knicker-
bocker cigar, was in the city yester-
day calling on his trade.

G. Weismann, an old resident of
Spring Valley, is in the city this week
in attendance at the reunion of the
22nd Wisconsin regiment.

Dick Little, the fireman on the North-
western switch engine in the yard-
here entertained his father, who came
up from Antigo Monday.

Miss Anna Plunkett, who is teach-
ing school near Three Lakes, visited
her parents and friends in this city
last Friday and Saturday.

The band gave several choice selec-
tions at the band stand last Thurs-
day evening.

J. H. Jensen of Menasha, Waupaca
county, was a business caller in the
city this week.

Bert Prior has moved his family to
this city from Pelican Lake and will
reside here in the future.

W. H. Lawrence of Chicago, bridge
inspector for the North-Western line
was in the city yesterday.

A. L. Clifford, Monko's popular
tonorial artist, spent the first of the
week with his family here.

Clayton Brulette and John Jen-
nings left for Manitowish Monday,
where they expect to remain.

A. O. Jenne and Geo. Marshall of
Woodbora drove over from their
town Sunday and put in the day.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab
wood for sale cheap. Telephone 28-2.
MAX MALATGUTH.

Miss Mary Morgan, who makes her
home at the Arlington hotel, enjoyed
Sunday with her parents in Jeffers.

B. C. Wasserburger's, Minocqua's
bushting cigar manufacturer, was in
the city calling on his trade last Sat-
urday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ashton now
occupy the cottage on King street,
recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. D.
E. Becker.

Arthur House spent last week at
Prentice and other small towns west
on the "Soo" line securing orders for
men's suits.

C. S. Pierce of Milwaukee, who is
general land agent in Wisconsin for
the North-Western line, was in the
city last week.

Rev. A. G. Wilson returned Friday
from Milwaukee, where he visited a
brother last week whom he had not
seen for years.

Dwight Johnson, bookkeeper for
the Waukegan Lumber Company at
Hazelhurst, spent Sunday with
friends in this city.

Arthur Langdon, Ralph Clark, and
Charles Chace left Friday for Lake
George, where they put in Satur-
day and Sunday, fishing.

Ralph Polley, bus driver at the
Fuller Hotel, is on the sick list this
week, suffering with the grippe. Leo
Barnes is filling his place.

Misses Maud and Stella Koch, two
well known Oconto young ladies,
spent Memorial Day in the city, guests
of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloom.

Mrs. Henry Wilson of Elmore,
Mich., arrived here last Saturday to
spend the summer with her son, Chas.
Wilson, at the Clifton Hotel.

A. S. Pierce, of the firm of Silver-
thorne & Co., was at Marquette,
Mich., this week, where the company
is operating a new saw mill.

Chas. Guyette and family moved
into the house of W. C. Moude on the
south side the first of the week. Mr.
Guyette purchased the house.

Will Ashton and Charles Vaughan
went up to Ashland last Thursday
afternoon on business. They returned
home on the night passenger.

H. W. Peck of Oshkosh, who man-
ufactures the famous Albern and
Pride of Oshkosh cigars, was in the
city the latter part of last week.

W. J. Doherty of Kaukauna was in
the city Sunday on business connected
with his duties as traveling auditor
for the North-Western railway.

Fishing in the nearby lakes and
streams is reported to be good this
season and anglers from this city are
meeting with the best of success.

John J. Leonard and Pete Bruce
were at Moon's yesterday muck-
lunge fishing. John brought home a
"mucky" weighing over 21 pounds.

Three Cies Kleba of Cannon Falls,
Minn., an old Grand Army man, and
a member of the 22nd regiment is here
this week, a guest at Hotel Fuller.

The Swedish Ladies Aid society
will hold an ice cream and cake social
Saturday night at the residence of
Rev. J. W. Johnson. All are invited.

George Langley and N. L. Albers-
son, the well known Merrill loggers,
were in town last week on business
connected with their interests in this
section.

Mrs. William Cairns and daughter
Maud departed yesterday morning
for the state of Idaho, where they
will spend several months visiting
relatives.

Skerbeck's circus exhibited in this
city last Thursday afternoon and
evening to a crowded tent. The show
is on an average with most one ring
circuses.

Remember the class play to be pre-
sented by the seniors at the opera
house next Tuesday evening, June 10.
It will also be class day. Admission
5 cents.

A theatrical company arrived in the
city Sunday afternoon and left over
the "Soo" Monday morning for Iron
Mountain, Mich., where they showed
that night.

Miss Mada Richards left Saturday
for Manitowish, where she will spend
some time at a summer resort. Her
sister Lucy and brother Earl accom-
panied her.

Mrs. Jno. Marker left last night for
Sault Ste. Marie, where she will
join her husband who is employed in
a mill there. She was accompanied
by her family.

Patrick Stapleton of Deena Vista,
arrived in the city yesterday to at-
tend the reunion. He will make an
extended visit with his son Matt, be-
fore returning.

L. L. Tarabee, district organizer of
the Myrtle Workers of America de-
parted last week for Antigo, where
he will spend several weeks in orga-
nizing a lodge.

Mrs. Dr. E. J. Howell returned to
her home at Eagle River, Minn., Tues-
day morning, after a two weeks' visit
in this city at the home of her sister,
Mrs. Geo. Feard.

Frank Strope, H. C. Braeger, and
William Dankelson fished at Lake
George over Sunday. The party met
with fine success, each returning with
a good sized string.

Mrs. Don Buell and children left
Saturday night for Hudson, Wiscon-
sin, where they will reside in the fu-
ture. Mr. Buell has been there for
several months past.

George Dunn of this city departed
last week for West Chicago, where he
will work on the North-Western rail-
way's boarding cars under the super-
vision of Tellis Bertrand.

Last Sunday was a gala day for
fishermen and women who like the
sport. The literary tables were kept
busy from early morning until late
at night attending to their rigs.

John Ward, clerk at the Alpine Ho-
tel, entertained his friend, Con. Duffy
of Jackson, Mich., last Tuesday.
They were boys together and had
not seen each other for several years.

Hugh Murray, formerly Chief of Po-
lice of Woodruff and an independent
candidate for sheriff in 1908, was
found dead in the woods near Roubler
Dam in the town of Minocqua last
Saturday.

A. Husted and wife of New Lisbon
are in attendance at the G. A. R. re-
union being held here this week. He
is a well known locomotive engineer
on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St.
Paul railway.

J. Cody and L. N. Costley, chief train
dispatcher and assistant superintendent
of the Ashland division of the
North-Western line, were in the city
for a short time Tuesday on their
way to Ashland.

Mrs. Kate Melndoe returned Mon-
day from Sault Ste. Marie, where she
spent several days with her sister,
Mrs. W. L. Beers, who was seriously
ill. At present she is reported to be
out of all danger.

W. L. Beers, who is engaged in the
hotel business at the "Soo" was in
the city on business the first of the
week. He has the management of
the Colonial, one of that city's lead-
ing and popular hotels.

Raymond Shosson, the little ten-
year old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J.
Shosson, was successfully operated on
by Dr. C. D. Packard for tuberculosis
of the neck, at St. Mary's hospital
last Saturday morning.

William Lightfoot of Antigo ar-
rived in the city with Skerbeck's cir-
cus last Thursday and remained here
several days visiting friends. Mr.
Lightfoot has been traveling with the
circus for some time but left it here.

Among the visitors in the city in
attendance at the reunion of the 22d
regiment is J. F. Williams an old and
retired farmer of Omro. He is one of
Wisconsin's oldest residents and is
well known in that section of the
state.

Ray LaSelle, Ray Clark, Dr. S. R.
Stone, and the Misses Hardwick,
Stephens, and Greener constituted a
party that visited Lake George last
Friday. Two very large musk-
ellons were captured by members of
the party.

A number of young people, friends
of Mr. and Mrs. Gust. Gustafson spent
last Saturday evening at their home
near the foundry. The time was
spent in playing games; refreshments
were served and all report a very en-
joyable time.

Frank Payner, a young colored
man from Fond du Lac, arrived in the
city Sunday and will remain here
during the summer. He is a first-class
bootblack and will have his stand
at Harry Prior's tonorial parlors on
Stevens street.

Carl Krueger of Rhinelander, pres-
ident of the Northern Wisconsin Su-
periority of Assesments association,
spent Monday in this city conferring
with the secretary, W. W. Water-
house, on matters of importance.—
Wausau Central.

Extensive arrangements are now
underway by the members of the new
K. C. club for a social hop to be given
in the course of a few weeks at the
Armory. It will be an invited affair
and over two hundred invitations
will be sent out.

Nick Nelson, a Vilas county farmer,
residing at Rice Creek, a few miles
from Eagle River, was buried alive
by the caving in of a well which he
was excavating Sunday of last week.
He was a married man and leaves a
wife and one child.

Ward L. Swift, formerly of this pa-
per, has disposed of his newspaper
interests at Rice Lake and Cameron
and has accepted a position in the
editorial department of the Chippewa
Falls Herald. He is both capable
and deserving and will no doubt suc-
ceed. Here's The New North's best
wishes.

CRUSOE'S

Dep't Store.

SHIRT WAISTS!

A SUMMER SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS Friday and Sat-
urday and all next week. Some fine waists going cheap.
Come and see the display and take advantage of the cut
prices.

L. G. Benjamin, a retired farmer of
Brimmwood, is in the city this week
attending the reunion of the 22d
Wisconsin regiment of which he is a
member. Mr. Benjamin was presi-
dent of the last reunion held at his
home town last year.

The rains of Sunday and Monday
helped along the hay and vegetable
crops in this vicinity in great shape.
If the farmers in this section are not
happy this year it is because the pros-
pects of good crops and a ready
market are not pleasing.

George Marklin of Wausau spent
Thursday in the city searching for a
suitable vacant house. He has de-
cided to move his family back here
again as he thinks it is the best town
on the map. He is still engaged in
the insurance business.

Henry Chace, H. A. Barter and
Mrs. Fred Barnes returned the last
of the week from Fond du Lac, where
they attended the state convention
of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Miss Anna
Anderson, who accompanied them, is
expected home this week.

The Misses Lilla Veltine, Francis
Caukett, Ethel Holland, and Edith
Rogers, and Messrs. Irv. Vessey, El.
Markham, Ed. Faust, and Roy Wil-
son were the members of a merry
party who enjoyed last Friday at
Lake Thompson, fishing.

The LaSelle cottage at Lake George
has been improved in appearance and
its interior changed. The cottage is
occupied during nearly all of the sum-
mer months, and, owing to its loca-
tion, is a very pleasant resort for
those who would leave the city be-
hind them.

Mrs. Morris McKee left yesterday
morning for St. Paul and Minneap-
olis, where she will meet her husband
who is expected to arrive there from
an extended trip in the state of Idaho
this evening. They will visit rela-
tives in the Twin Cities before their
return here.

A number of our people are think-
ing of going to Minocqua a week from
next Sunday, when a picnic will be
held there. Excursions will be run
on all railroads. A special train from
Madison and Milwaukee will be run
over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.
Paul railway.

A base ball game is to be played
Friday (tomorrow) afternoon at the
Fair Grounds between the base ball
team of this city and a team from
Tomahawk. Both teams have been
practicing diligently in hopes of carry-
ing off the honors of the day and a
good game is expected.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dunbar, prom-
inent Wausau people, were visitors
in the city last Sunday. The object
of Mr. Dunbar's visit there was to con-
sult with W. L. Beers of Sault Ste.
Marie, who as his agent, purchased
over forty thousand dollars worth
of real estate there for him.

Will Lawlis departed Tuesday
morning for Wausau with his trot-
ting horse "Emma Mack" where he
will put in a number of weeks at the
track training the horse for the fall
races. From Wausau he will go to
Marquette and participate in the races
to be held there in July.

Miss Abbie Smith of Virginia City,
Minn., arrived in the city last Thurs-
day for a brief visit at the home of
her friend, Miss Inez VanTassel. Miss
Smith was on her way to Merrill,
where she acted as bridesmaid for
Miss Marie Chaupain at the latter's
wedding Wednesday evening.

The seniors of the High school will
present a play entitled "Cool Col-
leagues" at the opera house next Tues-
day evening, June 19. The seniors
are trying very hard to make it a
success and every one should turn
out. The money thus made is to help
defray the graduating expenses.

D. Moriarty of Eagle River left Tues-
day morning over the "Soo" line for
Idaho, where he will inspect the coun-
try with a view of locating. Dan
has been spending a few days in the
west for some time. His first stop-
ping place will be Genoa, a town in
the northwestern part of that state.

Alfred Briggs, who has been at
Memphis, Tenn., working for the
Wabash Screen Door company for
several months, returned from that
place last week and will remain here
during the summer. Alfred is not
very favorably impressed with the
south and says he prefers the north.

Rev. A. G. Wilson invites the teach-
ers of the public schools to the even-
ing service next Sunday. It is his
purpose to recognize the work and
influence of the teacher in the modern
world. The address will be of inter-
est to all. Services commence at eight
o'clock at the Congregational church.

Charles Vaughan, William Ashton,
John Gilligan and John Jones de-
parted Monday morning over the
"Soo" for their future home in the
state of Idaho. The boys spent the
first few days of this week in Minne-
apolis in attendance at the I.O.O.F. car-
nival before resuming their journey
westward.

Robert Briggs has gone to Rhine-
lander to further learn the details of
the photographer's art. He expects to
take charge of Frank Frosner's
gallery there soon, when the latter
goes to southern Wisconsin to do
viewing at the summer resorts which
are so numerous in that section.—
Antigo Republican.

Henry Dennis and A. L. Dunn were
called to Grand Rapids, Wis., last
week to act as witnesses in a case
there in which the Ithi River Lumber
Co. of Toledo, Ohio, Bray & Choate,
A. B. Smith and Cash Smith are de-
fendants. D. H. Hanner, formerly of
this city, but now of Toledo, was in
attendance on the case.

A Kincaid, who is one of Oneida
county's well known and prosperous
farmers, drove into the city Monday
morning with several boxes of young
tomato plants, as early and fine a
lot as was ever on exhibition in this
city. Mr. Kincaid says that although
it is still early in the season he has
several acres of vegetables such as
onions, lettuce, turnips, radishes, etc.,
far above the ground. He has also
planted a large patch of watermelons
which he expects to thrive.

A party consisting of Mrs. W. D.
Harrigan, Miss Mary Gray, Miss Al-
gren, Mrs. Melndoe, and Messrs.
Claude Shepard, Charles Conro, and
John Gray of Stevens Point, spent
Friday, Saturday and Sunday at
Manitowish, angling for the game
fish that inhabit the lakes and mus-
kellunge, are in the near vicinity.
A number of late improvements have
been recently installed in the main
cottage such as telephone, electric
buttons and new heating apparatus.

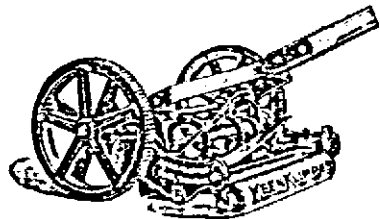
The toll line of the long distant
telephone between this city and Mer-
ill was greatly damaged by the bad
wind storm last Monday morning.
Trees were blown across the wires
between here and Tomahawk. Line-
man Marks was kept busy for sev-
eral hours repairing the service.
Outside towns could be reached the
next morning.

Frank Duke, a popular "Soo" line
freight engineer, fell from the gang
plank of his engine to the ground at
Woodbora Monday evening and sus-
tained injuries which will lay him up
for some time. Duke was in the act
of cleaning the exterior machinery of
the locomotive at the time. A small
piece of coal lying on the plank
caused him to slip. Several bruises
about the head resulted.

A resident of the north side, while
in an intoxicated condition, at-
tempted to take a wheel away from
a young man last Tuesday evening
and in the mix-up that followed was
badly injured by a pocket knife. Up-
to-date no arrests have been made
and the affair is kept rather on the
quiet. Those who are acquainted with
the circumstances say that the
young man was perfectly justified in
the action he took.

Sparks from an engine set fire to
the ties of the North-Western railroad
bridge that spans the Wisconsin river
west of the city early last Monday
morning. An alarm was turned in,
and the fire department responded.
By hard work the firemen succeeded
in quenching the flames before much
damage was done. A crew of men
were at once put to work to repair
the damage. Trains were not de-
layed by the accident.

F. L. Beck of Manitowish, owner
and manager of the famous "Devils
Report" one of the ideal summer
resorts of Northern Wisconsin, was a
visitor in the city the latter part
of the week. Mr. Beck's property is sit-
uated on the divide of the Manitowish
and Turtle rivers. A number of
large and beautiful lakes well stocked
with fish, mostly pike, bass and
muskellunge, are in the near vicinity.
A number of late improvements have
been recently installed in the main
cottage such as telephone, electric
buttons and new heating apparatus.



Lawn Mowers

The season is on for mowers right now. There-
cent rains have brought up the grass at a great rate
and it has outgrown all former growths. We have
lawn mowers like this to sell you and with it you can
keep the front yard in presentable shape the year
round. We sell them at from \$3.00 to \$8.00. Buy
one today.

Garden Hose

to keep the grass green, to help along its growth
when the rain does not fall. We carry rubber and
cotton hose at prices ranging from 6c to 16c per ft.
We have a lot of it and bought it to sell quickly.
Will you help us get rid of it?

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,
Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

NEW YORK

NEW NORTH.

WISCONSIN
WISCONSIN
WISCONSIN

Nineteen states of the American Union have each more population than Cuba. Each of the nineteen leads Cuba immeasurably in wealth.

The Boston Transcript notes the fact that a woman recently went to a strange town to marry a man she had never seen, and says that it is not as strange as that so many women marry the men they have seen.

Jerusalem is described by William E. Curtis as a place where religious visitors will find their ideals shattered and their confidence shaken, the location of every holy and historical spot being disputed by the people, who make their living as pilgrims and tourists.

The literature of the world contains nothing more pathetic and touching than the ungrammatical, ill-spelled letters of the dying Coal Creek (Tenn.) miners to their wives, scrawled upon odd bits of paper by the waning light of miners' lamps with inevitable death only a few minutes away.

Unless the scientists are mistaken there need be no real anxiety about the 17-year locusts which have appeared in different parts of the country, as the most harm they can do is to strip young trees of the foliage. Their life is very short, very brief, indeed, when compared with the 17 years which they have remained in the earth before coming to life.

According to the record of a family in the east that has descended from a woman of criminal tendencies, who who died in 1827, out of 500 descendants 700 were criminals and were convicted at least once each. Thirty-seven among them were executed for murder. In trying and punishing this family the people have paid \$1,000,000. The second commandment appears to be still in operation.

Recent discussion as to the proper pronunciation of certain names has led a London newspaper to inquire how the Boers themselves pronounce the names of De Wet, Delarey, Botha, Steyn and Leyds. If their usage is to prevail De Wet is De Wet, Delarey has the accent on the last syllable, just as De La Rue; Botha is Botha, with the accent on the first syllable; Steyn and Leyds are "Stain" and "Lais," respectively.

Dean Farrar has written for a London newspaper an article entitled "If I Were a Millionaire." Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every 1,000 persons in the civilized world, if they actually do not write articles on the subject at least indulge in some speculation as to what they would do if they were millionaires. And the occasional man who does become a millionaire after indulging in such speculation never does as he has planned to do.

Flood, famine, tornado, mine disaster—these following the Martinique horror—have followed each other so closely that it is little wonder that believers in the literal sense of the Bible hold that the consummation of the age is at hand. In the face of such horrors as these the Christendom of 2,000 years ago would have been on its knees. It might be well if the Christendom of today were to take to its knees. The attitude is one that it too seldom assumes.

Boston is to have a novel public exhibition early in the fall—a parade of working horses. The object, which is a worthy one, is to improve the general condition and treatment of Boston draft horses, to encourage drivers to take a humane interest in the animals under their charge, and to encourage the use of powerful cart horses, more suitable for heavy work in and around the city. Similar parades have long been held annually in London.

It is now recalled that M. M. Mallon, an American who wrote a book on "Economic America" in 1902, said of Mount Pelée: "Once or twice since 1851 ominous mutterings have been heard from Mount Pelée, which, it is confidently predicted, will one day deluge St. Pierre with ashes and lava, repeating the story of Pompeii." The strangest feature of the awful calamity is the refusal of the people to take advantage of their warnings and flee for their lives.

The Chicago Tribune estimates that 20,000 lives have been lost so far this year by elementary disturbances, volcanic eruptions accounting for 48,420, storms for 704, tornadoes for 416, cyclones for 223, floods for 222, avalanches for 224, tidal waves for 103, snowdrifts for 29 and waterpots for 12. Even if not a single life were spared during the balance of the year—and of course that's out of the question—the record thus far is sufficient to make 1902 memorable in the world's history. This is to be the record year.

That very vague, though impressive, authority known as "the best scientific opinion" has got at bigger heads with itself on the volcano question. It were to believe one set of scientists we may expect the lid to be blown off the entire earth at any hour of the day or night, while according to another equally learned set of scientists it is confined to the region of the Mediterranean and the Caribbean seas and Central America. The conclusion that the volcano which will reach is that the volcano shall, like the insanity expert, in a good deal of a humberg.

C. F. Perolat, of Chicago, a man who has extensive for interests in Alaska, and has traveled much in that region, says that America has an active volcano within its boundary lines in Mount Redoubt, some 2,000 feet high. This volcano, he relates, has covered Alaska six inches deep with volcanic dust and ashes for a distance of more than 150 miles, while at 125 miles it was possible to read a paper in the light of the volcano even during the long Arctic night. We thought it very strange that somewhere in our great territory an active volcano could not be found.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
The Philippine question again monopolized most of the session of the United States senate on the 25th. It was decided to take a final vote on the bill on June 2. In the house the day was spent debating the bill to increase the subsidiary coinage by coining the silver bullion in the treasury and to receive standard silver dollars as the public necessities may require.

In the United States senate on the 25th the conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to and the Philippine government bill was further considered. The committee on military affairs made a favorable report upon the bill providing for the retirement of Gen. Brooke with the rank of lieutenant general. Adjourned to June 2. In the house the bill to increase the subsidiary coinage was passed. Adjourned to June 2.

FROM WASHINGTON.
"McKinley" postal cards will be in the hands of all post offices throughout the country by July 1.

The president, addressing war veterans at Arlington, said that self-government would not be granted the Philippines until they had proved themselves fit for it, and also said that charges of cruelty against the army were as unfair as blaming the state of Texas for the burning of a negro by a mob.

It is announced by the war department that the military force in the Philippines will be reduced to 25,000 men in less than two months.

The president will appoint a national commission to study the tramp problem.

The French delegates to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue sent a message of thanks to President Roosevelt for the "kindly welcome" given them.

At the close of 11 months the government's cash balance is \$193,450,000. The surplus is close to the country's high record.

Secretary Root has issued an order decreasing the strength of our permanent military establishment to 66,497 men.

THE EAST.

It is said that immigration is now at the highest point in the history of the United States, and it is said to be due to the country's great commercial prosperity.

In the United States there were 191 business failures during the week ended on the 20th, against 145 the same week in 1901.

It is said that President Mitchell is in doubt as to the wisdom of calling a general coal strike, fearing the attitude of the bituminous workers.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the American league for the week ended June 1 were: Pittsburgh, .622; Chicago, .581; Boston, .576; Detroit, .523; St. Louis, .509; Baltimore, .493; Washington, .412; Cleveland, .324.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended June 1 were: Pittsburgh, .522; Chicago, .507; Brooklyn, .472; Boston, .441; New York, .417; Philadelphia, .412; Cincinnati, .299; St. Louis, .251.

At Rockaway Beach, N. Y., four persons were burned to death and nine small hotels and many other structures were destroyed.

The members of the French Rochambeau mission were given a farewell dinner on the battleship Gaulois at Boston and sailed for home.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In session at Wichita Kansas republicans nominated W. J. Bailey, of Baileyville, for governor, and pledged themselves to the support of Theodore Roosevelt for president in 1904.

P. J. Sorg, former congressman and multimillionaire tobacco manufacturer, died at his home in Middletown, O., aged 62 years.

The Ohio republicans in convention in Cleveland nominated Lewis C. Laylin for secretary of state and adopted a resolution for the crushing out of anarchy.

Gor. Davis, of Arkansas, has been expelled by the Little Rock Baptist church on charges of drunkenness and gambling.

The death of Noah Brookway Deacon, aged 102 years and five months, occurred at his home in Ida Moines, Ia.

On July 20 Michigan democrats will hold their state convention in Detroit.

Tennessee democrats have nominated James H. Frazier, of Chattanooga, for governor.

At Muskegon, Mich., a statue of President McKinley, the first in the world, was unveiled.

Ivy and Herbert Martin and Lily and Lizzie Dorke were drowned near Martinsburg, Ore., by the upsetting of a boat.

Throughout the country Memorial day was generally observed.

Four were killed and six fatally injured as the result of a gas explosion in a mine near Eagle Pass, Tex.

At the age of 71 years Sylvester Penoyer, governor of Oregon from 1895 to 1899, died suddenly in Portland.

At Salt Lake City N. F. Graves, a mining man, shot and killed his wife and fatally shot himself.

In Chicago five destroyed the grand stand at the Hawthorne race track, the loss being \$100,000, and one man was killed.

In Chicago 20 persons committed suicide in May, the greatest number ever recorded in a month.

From Manila the transport Meade arrived in San Francisco with 23 officers and 611 men of the Twenty-third Infantry.

At Lincoln, Neb., a chime of ten bells has been dedicated to the memory of William McKinley.

In Alaska Mount Redoubt is in eruption, and ashes thrown up from the crater fell at Kenai, 60 miles away.

At Charleston the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition has closed.

Democrats have nominated Judge D. C. Baizer for congress in the Twelfth Ohio district and Capt. W. Guthrie in the Tenth Indiana district.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
Inability to establish peace in the Lake Land district, Philippines, unless default natives are wiped out, is reported by Col. Baldwin.

In Havana the grave of the battleship Maine dead was decorated by the Cubans and Americans, and flowers were put on soldiers' graves at Manila.

In Chi Li, China, a new Boer outbreak occurred and several missionaries and a large number of converts and officials were slaughtered.

Prof. Hillebrand, of the National Geographical society, ascended to the top of the crater of Mount Pelee. The lives of the party were constantly endangered by continued explosions.

The Colombian revolutionaries mined the town of Bogota and blew up government troops. Colon and Panama are the only towns now controlled by the government.

At 10:20 p. m. May 31 the Boer war ended, when the peace treaty was signed at Pretoria. The announcement was called to London by Gen. Kitchener and given to the public. The news was read at the church services, and London crowds celebrated in the streets.

During May 200 Japanese fishermen were drowned in gales.

LATER NEWS.

A tornado struck La Crosse, Wis., blowing off roofs, piling pedestrians up in the street corners, smashing out plate glass windows, and clearing Main street of signs. A number of people were hurt, but none, it is thought, fatally.

Four thousand engineers, firemen and pumpmen have joined the anthracite coal miners in the strike against the operators.

Chief Justice Fuller decides that the national bankruptcy law is constitutional.

England grants the Boers \$15,000,000 to stock farms and permits the Dutch language in the schools. All Boers and prisoners of war outside of South Africa, on declaring themselves British subjects, to be taken back to their homes.

Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters' strike at Chicago. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers. Street car traffic was stopped while the fighting went on, the police and employees of the packing companies were stoned.

At Fox Lake, Wis., several houses were unroofed by a tornado.

Secretary Root has sent to the house committee on military affairs a draft of a bill providing an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the cost of medals for officers, soldiers and others who served in the Spanish-American war, the China relief expedition, the Philippine insurrection and other campaigns that may be undertaken in the future.

At Rockaway Beach, N. Y., a trolley car collided with an automobile containing four passengers. All of them were injured, two fatally.

The monthly statement issued by the director of the national mint shows that during May, 1902, coins executed at the mints of the United States amounted to \$2,359,250, as follows: Gold \$26,000; silver, \$1,573,000; minor coins, \$69,250.

Near Muskegon, Wis., Joseph Minnett shot and fatally wounded John E. Mahoney and clubbed Louise Brown, Mahoney's housekeeper nearly to death.

At Otis, Iowa, a passenger train collided with a freight train throwing the sleeper off the track. Seven passengers were hurt but none fatally.

E. L. Smith, of Chicago, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for making bogus postal cards.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Members of the National Lamp association are accused of operating a trust.

Pat Meagher, the well-known steep-leash jockey, was killed at the track in Toronto, Ont.

Ada Gray, a noted actress in her day, but now an invalid, was found almost destitute in a cottage at City Island, N. Y.

The steamer Amura, from Alaska, reports that navigation through Lake Baikal has now started and all the Yukon is clear.

Whenever President Roosevelt goes riding he carries with him a loaded pistol, which he knows well how to use should occasion demand.

A German firm has offered the Chinese government \$12,000,000 annually for the exclusive right of selling opium throughout the empire.

A circus tiger escaped and entered a car with 20 draft horses near Doughkeepsie, N. Y. A battle followed and the tiger was killed.

Officials of German steamship companies are satisfied with the plan to combine shipping and say they have no fear of the "American peril."

The leader of the American Spanish nationalists sent congratulations to President Roosevelt on the Cuban republic's establishment, but censor stopped it.

Extension of the Great Northern railway at Milwaukee will cost \$20,000,000. The mileage will soon exceed the Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania or Harriman systems.

Balzac's works were held immoral by a jury in a Chicago court, and a woman who bought them for her children is held not liable for the subscription she gave.

Thomas A. Edison announces the perfection of his storage battery, which, he says, will revolutionize the power and do away with horses for commercial uses.

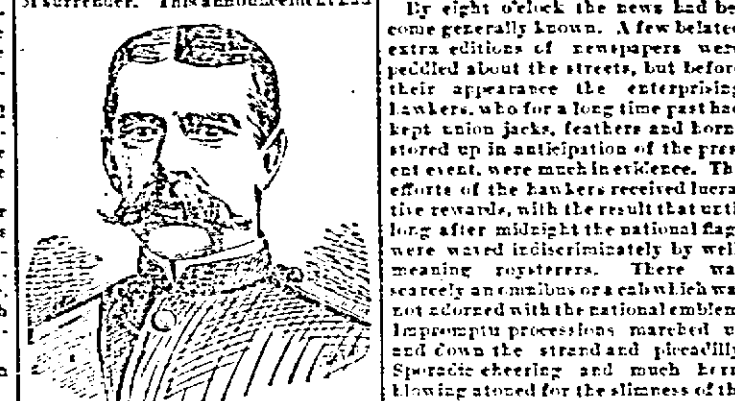
The removal of Jews from Chicago and New York ghettoes to the country, by force if needed, was advocated at a national conference of Jewish charities in Detroit.

Flax raising is assuming increased importance in the northwest, and it is interesting to note that the Minnesota and Dakota crops will be larger this year than ever before.

BOERS SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

Lord Kitchener Cables Announcement That the Long War in South Africa Is at an End—King Edward Issues Congratulatory Message.

London, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which has tried the British empire to its uttermost and wiped the Boers from the list of nations. The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that the Boer delegates had signed "terms of surrender." This announcement had been anticipated for several days, and it was definitely forecasted in these dispatches; but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the house of commons would hear the first news today.



The King's Message.
The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the house of commons from Mr. Balfour, the government leader, was still further lashed by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight.

The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of property in his own dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country.

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably not be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

Kitchener Hears the News.
According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger was informed shortly after nine o'clock last night that peace had been declared. He had been asleep. "My God," he said, "it is impossible." Mr. Kruger and his entourage, the dispatch continues, hope to be permitted to return to the Transvaal. This, however, is quite unlikely.

Lord Kitchener's Dispatch.
The news which Great Britain was so anxiously awaiting came characteristically on an entirely peaceful and unimpassioned Sunday afternoon, when London presents a deserted appearance. Very late Saturday night a dispatch was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he said the Boer delegates were coming to Pretoria, that they had accepted Great Britain's terms and that they were prepared to sign terms of surrender. Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, personally communicated this message to King Edward, who was at Buckingham Palace.

Whether Lord Kitchener cabled also the terms of the treaty as signed is unknown to the general public in London. It is believed, however, that he enlightened the war office to an extent far beyond the meager announcement of peace which the officials condescended to make known. This opinion is confirmed by the guarded declarations the officials permit to be whispered about in Downing street. These are to the effect that Great Britain made numerous concessions, which, although they destroyed the national individuality of the Boers, yet gave the burghers many rights for which they have been fighting since they began to harass the British by their prolonged guerrilla warfare.

Following are some of the terms that are said to be contained in the document that has been signed:

Boers are to be permitted to retain their rifles to protect them against the savages and the beasts of the wilderness, and to be allowed a limited amount of ammunition.

Boers are promised autonomy within a brief period.

Great Britain will rebuild the Boer farm houses and restore the Boer farms, allowing the former owners to return to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

Boer prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon, the West Indies and other British prisons are to be repatriated within a stated time provided they take the oath of allegiance to the British empire.

Great Britain promises to make a land grant to those Boers who prefer to start anew in some other colony of the empire, as well as by Lord Milner the British high commissioner in South Africa and myself.

The clerk on duty at the war office transmitted this message to Buckingham Palace, where King Edward was luncheon. At about five o'clock word was received permitting the publication of the message, and the small notice which was stuck up outside the war office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put outside of the colonial office. Beyond these two slippy bits of paper London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost deserted, the momentous news was ticked out on the tape.

At the Mansion House.
Then like wildfire, at about six o'clock, London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the East End flocked to the mansion house, the news of the boisterous patriotic feast in time to see the lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, come to a balcony and announce that terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. Amid many cheers the lord mayor made a short speech, in which he expressed his hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by behaving itself decently and in an orderly manner. "Let us," said the lord mayor, in conclusion, "pray for a long and happy peace." At this statement the assembled crowd yelled lustily, and, at the instance of the lord mayor, gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by others for King Edward, followed by others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced.

Great Rejoicing.
By eight o'clock the news had become generally known. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept union jacks, feathers and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence. The efforts of the hawkers received lucrative rewards, with the result that until long after midnight the national flags were waved indiscriminately by well-meaning rogues. There was scarcely an emulous cab which was not adorned with the national emblem. Impromptu processions marched up and down the strand and peacefully. Sporadic cheering and much huzzing attested for the slowness of the crowds, which had their volume been greater, would doubtless have rivalled "Mafeking night." As it was, the demonstrations of the night resulted in a general and harmless sort of jubilation which continued long after midnight.

Thankful It Is Over.
The large cities of England, notably Liverpool and Manchester, celebrated the receipt of the news from South Africa in a manner similar to that which prevailed in London. The country, where almost every member of the cabinet had gone for the weekend, heard the news too late for any organized rejoicings. Wherever, telegrams had reached throughout the whole United Kingdom, or where the glad tidings had been known by any other means, the keynote of the sentiment expressed and of the celebrations was "Thank God, it is over."

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CRUSHED UNDER AUTO.

Death and Injury in Path of Runaway Racing Machine at Staten Island.

New York, June 2.—One man was instantly killed and four other persons were hurt at Grasmere, Staten Island, Saturday, where automobile speed tests were being made, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, to break the world's record for a mile.

The man killed was Andrew Featherstone, assessor of the borough of Richmond, run over and crushed to death. The injured:

John Erick, of Stapleton; both legs broken and injured internally.
Mrs. Ella Hay, of Corcoran, Staten Island, badly hurt about the head and body.
Capt. Thomas Taylor, of the quarantine station, both legs broken; one arm fractured and injured about the body.
Charles H. Brown, of Stapleton, injured about the head and body.

The speed trials were held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America over a mile course. Mr. Baker's big egg-shaped car, of seven-horse power, was the only entry in its class. When nearing the finish it swerved to the left and dashed towards the line of spectators. Mr. Baker and his assistant shouted a warning to the people and then jumped from the car. Those who stood in the line had no chance to get away. There were screams and a wild rush, in which men and women were knocked down and trampled upon, but before they had taken five steps the machine struck them. Mr. Featherstone was directly in front of the path of the auto. It struck him with terrific force, and he was thrown 20 feet in the air and instantly killed. Erick and Taylor were also hit by the machine. The others received their injuries by being trampled upon.

MANY HOTELS BURN.

Blaze at Rockaway Beach—Four Lives Lost—Damage to Property, \$120,000.

New York, June 2.—Max Kasten, 22 years old, and Mrs. Lydia McKrow, the same age, lost their lives Sunday in a fire which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach. Thomas Frank, Martin Hanson, 28, and Morris Kasten, 28, were injured and taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Several hours later young McKrow died and his father was reported to be dying. The fire started in the frame dwelling occupied by the Kasten. In a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building, and then in succession leveled the following structures: Kasten's hotel, the Collinson hotel, the Caslon, Walters' hotel, Sagamore hotel, Burns' hotel, Seaside Avenue, the Annex hotel, one-story frame hotel (unoccupied), Peterson's hotel, the Mousette hotel, Harry Genette's store, Herr Bros. store, the Morrison stables and Brennan's hotel.

The buildings for the most part were of the frame type usual at the seaside resorts, and the loss is estimated at about \$120,000. After the fire had been controlled the body of a man was found burned to a crisp in one of the buildings. It is supposed to have been a candy maker. A number of persons received slight burns. The fire appears to have started in the kitchen of Kasten's hotel, probably from the explosion of a gas-line stove, or from a pot of candy boiling over.

CRIMES EXPOSED.
The Report of the Grand Jury Paid Officials of St. Louis in a Very Bad Light.

St. Louis, June 2.—The April grand jury, who has been investigating municipal corruption, with the assistance of Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Falk, made its final report Saturday to Judge Douglas. The report says that "while there may have been corruption in other cities as great as we have had here, yet, in no place in the world and in no time known to history, has so much official corruption been uncovered, and the evidence shown so that all could see and understand. These revelations have been so appalling as to be almost beyond belief, and it would be years before the extent of the discoveries are fully realized."

Four public men against whom indictments were returned have been arrested, and are now under bond to answer to the indictments returned Saturday. They are to appear in court today and renew their bonds and have their cases assigned for trial. To-day a new grand jury will be impeached and the investigation will go on as before.

In Honor of McKinley.
Lincoln, Neb., June 2.—A chime of ten bells was dedicated to the memory of William McKinley in this city Sunday night. They are placed in the dome of the largest church in the city, St. Paul's Methodist. They were dedicated with impressive services, after a sacred concert from the bells lasting an hour. McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," were played during the concert.

Woman Perishes in Flames.
Cleveland, O., May 31.—At the result of a fire that partially destroyed the dwelling of Philip Sogolowitz, on Broadway near Court street, early Saturday, an unknown woman, employed as a domestic, was burned to death, while several members of the Sogolowitz family narrowly escaped with their lives.

Big Deal in Oats Closes.
Chicago, June 2.—The James A. Fatten oat deal, which included the buying of 10,000,000 bushels, was settled with the price up to 49 cents. The profits are put at \$200,000.

To Be Banked for Uncle Sam.
Washington, June 2.—The International Banking corporation and the Guarantee Trust company, both of New York, have been designated by the president as the fiscal agents of this government at Hong-Kong and Manila. They have filed their bonds and were appointed Saturday by the solicitor of the treasury.

Recalled by His Government.
Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 2.—Hipolyte Franklin, the French minister at Quito, who has been recalled by his government, left here Saturday on his way to France.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says: "Pe-ru-na Is a Tonic of Efficiency."



MRS. KATE TAYLOR.
Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of

Some Terrible Volcanic Disasters of the Past

Vomiting Peaks That Have Brought Death and Destruction in Many Lands.

With the advent of the hottest day in summer or the coldest day in winter, the old settler rises up and with an air of superiority begins to tell of a hotter day or a colder day which he endured 40 years ago and in comparison with which the present day in question is but a trifling and insignificant affair. It is possible to recall upon the lips of the departed and converse with them, the ear of the world would hear tales of volcanic disasters which would make the present awful destruction wrought by Mount Pelée and Soufrière pale into almost insignificance. The terrible story of the eruptions in Martinique and St. Vincent is being so voluminously told by the myriads of newspapers of this newspaper age that one comes to feel that it is the worst catastrophe of the kind in the history of the world, but as one draws back the curtain of the centuries Vesuvius is seen to have destroyed her tens of thousands to the thousands who met death in the recent disaster.

In the great eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed and buried under 99 to 125 feet of ashes and over 250,000 people perished, among them Pilius the Elder. In a letter to the historian Tacitus, Pilius the Younger thus writes of the death of his uncle:

"The eruption from Mount Vesuvius flamed out in several places with much violence, which the darkness of the night contributed to render still more visible and dreadful. But my uncle in order to soothe the apprehensions of his friends, assured him it was only the burning of the villages, which the country people had abandoned to the flames. . . . After this he retired to his room, and the next morning he was found lying on his back, his arms and legs being now almost stiff with cold and ashes; if he had continued there any longer, it would have been impossible for him to have made his way out. . . . He got up, therefore, to awaken him, and he went to Pompeii, and the rest of his company, who were unaccounted enough to think of going to bed."

He shakes the solid hill, and smoke the heaven fills. And by the way it is an interesting fact to note that originally the name of Etna was Vulkanus (Vulkan, god of fire), in whose crater Roman mythology placed the forge where Vulcan wrought the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

Stromboli, on the Lipari islands, called the light house of the Mediterranean, has also been in full activity since the most remote times, having attracted the attention of Homer by her peculiarities. She throws out flames continually without actually being in eruption, although the nature of the ground shows that formerly it was subject to them.

There are some 403 volcanoes, big and little throughout the world. They are classified into two groups, known as the central and linear systems. As their names would indicate the central system of volcanoes consist of several vents grouped together, but one of which is usually in eruption at any one time, and the linear system which consists of vents extending in one direction along a range of mountains, as the Andes in South America or the Rocky mountains in North America.

The three volcanoes to which we have already referred are included in the central system, as is also Hecla in Iceland. The first recorded eruption of this volcano was in 1601, since which time about 22 eruptions have taken place, those of 1784-85 and 1814-16 being the most violent. In the former outbreak rivers were dried up and whole villages destroyed. Three new craters were formed during the period of the eruption from which pillars of fire arose to the height of 11,000 feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scorias of two hundredweight were thrown by leagues, and the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted in great floods.



THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

According to the Description of Pilius the Younger.

they consulted together whether it would be most prudent to try to flee, or to stay and fight. . . . The eruption from Mount Vesuvius flamed out in several places with much violence, which the darkness of the night contributed to render still more visible and dreadful. But my uncle in order to soothe the apprehensions of his friends, assured him it was only the burning of the villages, which the country people had abandoned to the flames. . . . After this he retired to his room, and the next morning he was found lying on his back, his arms and legs being now almost stiff with cold and ashes; if he had continued there any longer, it would have been impossible for him to have made his way out. . . . He got up, therefore, to awaken him, and he went to Pompeii, and the rest of his company, who were unaccounted enough to think of going to bed."

The globe below this central system and are located on Jan Mayen island, and are active. Volcanoes on the Canary, Cape Verde and Azores islands are included in the same system. The four volcanoes in the Hawaiian archipelago, three of which are active, Mauna Loa being the principal one, also belong to the central system.

But while the central system seemingly can lay claim to the most noted and most destructive volcanoes, still the linear system embraces the greater number, claiming 265 of 403 volcanoes worthy of enumeration. It also has the highest volcanoes, found in Peru and Bolivia, in South America, and the most southerly, located in what is known as the Antarctic continent on Victoria Land, but 77 degrees from the south pole. The volcano is called Erebus and is active. This linear system also claims the volcanoes which in recent years have given old mother earth her most violent shakings up. Until the terrible eruptions in the West Indies shocked the world with the 20,000 lives lost and the thousands more injured, the greatest eruption of modern times was that of the outbreak of the volcano on the island of Krakatau, in the Sunda group in the Indian ocean, in 1883. The eruption itself was not destructive of life, but the accompanying tidal wave destroyed about 20,000 lives. The striking feature of this eruption was the extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon, visible over great portions of the globe, caused, it is supposed, by the volcanic dust which was shot to an immense altitude.

The island of Japan has 47 volcanoes, 16 of them active. Japan has 22, with from 15 to 19 active, and the Philippines, Molucca and Formosa 37, with at least 25 of them active. It will be many a long day before the world forgets the shock of the volcanic disaster in the West Indies, and as we commemorate the large number of volcanoes of the world, we cannot help but wonder where next the mighty forces at work in the bowels of the earth will find vent.

When tropical plants arrive at Horticultural hall, says the Philadelphia Record, they are systematically and carefully inspected for the presence of these insects, tarantulas and centipedes. Even when no members of the family of spiders are detected the stems and leaves are sprayed with a powder that destroys them or the eggs from which they breed.

Just Attkin. "Well, I'm like Rockefeller in one way."

"How? Bad stomach?"

"No, I handed my pay envelope to my wife about half an hour ago. She's had time to reach the dry goods store before this, so I don't really know just what I'm worth now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Papa—See here, Tommy, you mustn't behave that way at the table. Everybody will call you a little glutton. Do you know what that is?

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Paid Premiums. Secretary John M. True, of the state board of agriculture, has sent out 8,000 copies of the premium list for the coming fair. These will be sent to the leading agriculturalists and stock raisers all over the northwest. Secretary True expects that the entries in all departments will be more numerous this year than ever before. The aggregate amount of money to be offered in premiums this year is about \$20,000.

Form a Combine. At a secret meeting in Oshkosh the ash and door manufacturers of Wisconsin formed a combine to be known as the Wisconsin Ash and Door association. Walter Padlock, of the Cream City Ash and Door company, was chosen president and J. J. Stevenson, of the Williamson-Hibley company, of this city, was made secretary. The purpose is to regulate prices and to prevent rate-cutting.

Crop Outlook. The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin: Warm weather, with general rains, some sections very heavy, caused rapid growth of crops, but rapid plating of some damage to low lands by excessive moisture and washing; dry weather badly retarded winter wheat and corn; corn and grain progress, outlook for spring crops excellent. Some damage to fruit trees by high winds, but outlook very favorable.

The National Guard. Adj. Gen. C. R. Dousman has issued orders for the annual encampment and inspection of the Wisconsin national guard. The camp this year is to be named "Camp Swanson" in honor of Corp. Swanson, of Sparta, who was killed in action at Abasco pass in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. The encampment will begin the first week in August.

D. S. Foster Dies. Delmar S. Foster, the Chicago attorney who was reported to have been sued for \$50,000 for breach of promise by Miss Mayme Deidemar, of Kenosha, died at Chicago. The report of his death caused sorrow in the Deidemar family, whose members deny the responsibility for the suit said to have been started in Chicago.

Riz Oil Well. The Badger Oil and Gas company, composed mainly of state officials and of which Secretary of State Froelich is president and the late Lieut. Gov. Stone was vice president, received a telegram in Madison from the manager in Kentucky saying a big well had come in.

Warden Realizes. C. C. McClaughry, warden of the state prison at Waupun, tendered his resignation to the state board of control and it was immediately acted upon. The prison was temporarily placed in charge of A. G. Nelson, of Waupun, a member of the board.

The News Condensed. Anthony Gross was drowned in Black River. His boat capsized.

Dr. W. H. Watkins, a well-known specialist of New Orleans, died in Milwaukee from a malignant growth in the stomach.

James McMath, one of the old residents in Antigo, was found in the river at Oshkosh. He had been despondent since the death of his wife.

The fine residence of John E. Glover was struck by lightning at Hudson. Walks and outbuildings were washed away and the streets were transformed into rivers.

Francisco, the Porto Rican lad who was brought to West Superior by company 1 from the island, has become incorrigible and has been sent to the state school at Sparta.

William Vonker, a farmer residing in the town of Easton, was arraigned in the municipal court in Waupun, charged with brutally beating his wife, and was held in \$2,000 bail.

Mayor Hammel issued an ordinance prohibiting the operation of all skeleton-shoot machines and other machines of a gambling nature in Appleton.

Mrs. A. G. Tuttle, a pioneer of Baraboo, died at the age of 85 years. With her husband, who survives her, she introduced Russian apples into the United States.

Prof. C. H. Hawkins, of the University of Wisconsin, has been called to Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass., to be professor of history in the university in 1902-1903.

Thomas Lampher, a farmer, cut his throat with a pocket knife in Beloit.

The Kettleson sawmills on Marl brook, near Chippewa Falls, were struck by lightning and burned, together with a large quantity of lumber.

Peter Dietzler, proprietor of a sawmill at Cadott, was struck by a piece of hand-sawn timber which flew from an edge and his skull was crushed.

George Craven, aged 75 years, who had been a resident of Rock county for more than 50 years, died suddenly at his home.

A reunion and campfire of the old Tenth Wisconsin, Gen. George E. Bryant's regiment, will be held at Grand Rapids June 9-11.

Edwin J. Arnold, president and general manager of the Kenosha Electric Railway company, says he will complete the road between Chicago and Milwaukee during the present summer.

The Bethesda spring pavilion in Bethesda park at Waukesha was nearly destroyed by fire.

N. Nelson was buried alive in a well at Eagle River. A rescue party recovered the lifeless body.

James Dougherty, a former hotel clerk in Beloit, who had been working with a train crew in the gravel pit at Rockton, Ill., lost one foot by falling under the cars.

REACHES PEELEE'S TOP.

A French Professor, Mid. Beach Danes, Takes Observations of the Crater.

Fort de France, June 2.—The National Geographic society has scored a great triumph. Prof. Angelo Heilprin ascended to the top of the crater of Mount Pelée Sunday morning, in company of two guides and Mr. Leabalter. While on the summit several violent explosions occurred, notwithstanding the thousand dangers surrounding him. Prof. Heilprin spent a long time taking careful observations. Looking down the crater, he found a huge conical cone. The crater opening is a vast expanse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide. While engaged in this task the lives of the members of the expedition were continually in danger, and one particularly violent explosion occurred. Prof. Heilprin from head to foot with the violent matter. He persisted, however, and found, as had been suspected, that there were three separate vents for the volcanic matter.

Meanwhile, Mount Pelée, seeming to resent the intrusion of man into her awful territory, belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes and boiling mud. Prof. Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater of Fallaise has an eruption at the same time as the summit crater, and ejects precisely the same matter. Both craters showed a new phenomenon during the professor's visit, when mud was thrown up in high columns, while heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out and flowed down in huge streams. There is reason to fear that great damage may result from the outbursts of this mud to the rich plantations still uninjured. The ascent was made on mules to an altitude of 700 meters, the line of ancient vegetation. There, leaving the mule that had carried him, the professor proceeded on foot to the site of Lake Lalmiste. He found the lake completely dried up, and crossed the bed, passing up a slope to the crater's edge. This, which had formerly been a high bluff, Prof. Heilprin found had fallen into the crater. This expedition is the first important verified topographic alteration noted. Prof. Heilprin remained at the summit crater over two hours.

FRENCH DELEGATES LEAVE.

Warship Gaudin, with Members of Hochambau Commission, Sails for Home.

Boston, June 2.—The sentiments of gratitude felt by the members of the mission delegated by the president of France to come to America to attend the unveiling at Washington of the statue of Count de Hochambau found final expression Sunday afternoon on the battleship Gaudin, which conveyed the mission to this country, and which late in the afternoon left for Lisbon, whence it will go to France. A dinner was served on the battleship Gaudin, attended by the special representatives of President Roosevelt, representatives of the state of Massachusetts and the city of Boston, the members of the French embassy at Washington and the members of the Rochambeau mission.

When the Gaudin steamed out of the harbor, accompanied by the battleship Keokuk and the cruiser Olympia, she fired the national salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the Olympia. Then, at Boston Light, where the escorting squadron took leave of the French man-of-war, the same cruiser fired a salute of 17 guns in honor of Gen. Brugere, and then a salute of 15 guns in honor of Vice Admiral Fourrier.

The condition of Maj. Berthelot, the aide camp to Gen. Brugere, who had his leg fractured at the Charleston navy yard, was much improved. He is returned to France on the Gaudin.

THE FAIR CLOSES.

Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., at an End.

Charleston, S. C., June 2.—Charleston day was celebrated Saturday. It was the climax of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition, which was wrapped at night in a blaze of light and glory. The speeches delivered at the auditorium in the afternoon offered a resume of the enterprise, showing that the exposition was a success except in financial returns to the stockholders. The advertising, however, was estimated to be alone worth to Charleston the cost of the exposition. Her port facilities have been made known in a way which is now showing results in pending negotiations for a steamship line to Philadelphia and Boston.

Disaster in Japan.

Victoria, B. C., June 2.—Late Japanese advices say: News was received from Hokkaido of the drowning of 29 Japanese fishermen in terrible gale in May off that coast. On the islands of Tenri and Yokohira there were 120 boats engaged in fishing for herring when the storm began. No less than 70 boats were cast away, and out of a total of 1,255 men 220 were drowned. From other fishing districts wrecks were reported and the loss of life is great.

Whitlaw Held Safe.

New York, June 2.—Whitlaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward of England, sailed Saturday for England on the Conard liner Umbria. Mr. Reid was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Heaven Guard to Be Given Degree. New York, June 2.—New York university will confer the degree of master of letters upon Miss Helen Miller Gould, Miss Emily Ogden Butler and Mrs. Henry Draper, who have served as president of the woman's advisory committee.

Government Majority Reduced. Toronto, Ont., June 2.—Manitoba reports from which were missing, has elected a conservative. The new house will stand 31 liberals and 47 conservatives, giving the government a majority of four. The government had a majority of 11 in the last house.

Schooner Lost, Crew Saved. Nassau, New Providence, June 2.—The American schooner, Amelia Hearn (Capt. Griffith, from Baltimore, May 17, for Tampa bay), was wrecked May 31 on Abaco reef, Bahamas, and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

PURGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Jaggies — "Do you know what brought on his nervous prostration?" Waggle — "Trying to keep up active membership in half-a-dozen Don't Worry clubs."—Town Topics.

The Witness—Judge—"Do you think the fire was of incendiary origin?" Witless—"I wouldn't like to say that, your honor. To tell the truth, I believe the building was set on fire."—Columbus State Journal.

First Workman—"Why don't you buy yer own matches, 'stead of always radin' mine?" Second Workman—"You're uncommon mean with your matches. I'll just take a few—'nd be independent of yer!"—Punch.

Lily—"You don't mean to say you have broken with Fred? Why, I heard him say only yesterday there wasn't another girl in the world like you." Minnie—"That's just it. Much as I say I'm a freak, I'll never speak to him again!"—Boston Transcript.

Disquieting Possibility—"My dear," said Mr. Snuggs to his wife, "suppose we have beefsteak smothered with onions for dinner to-night." "If I find that beef is no longer when I go to market," replied Mrs. Snuggs, "you may have to put up with beefsteak onions."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"How is your boy getting along at school?" "Splendidly—splendidly! I tell you, my friend, this boy of mine will make his way in the world, don't you fear. During the time he's been going to school they have had 23 examinations, and he's managed to dodge every one of them."—Glasgow Evening Times.

WEAPONS OF THE CHINESE.

Evolution of the Manchurian Arms and Their Method of Designation.

The prominent part played by China in the world's affairs during the past seven years has aroused the interest of collectors who have brought to this country many specimens of weapons and goods peculiar to that part of the far east. None among these are of greater historical value than the weapons which are in use in all provinces of the empire, even in the districts where the imperial armies are equipped with European firearms. One of the best collections was shown in this city not long ago, and is now in the possession of the commercial museum at Philadelphia, says the New York Post. Single specimens of value are to be found in the Chinese clubhouses in Chinatown, and in many of the little-brass stores scattered about the city.

A careful study of the weapons shows that most of them are native but industrial appliances suddenly employed for purposes of offense. One is a pitchfork and another a trident similar to the reaper employed by our own fishermen. Another carefully wrought weapon when examined proves to be a scythe blade fastened to the end of a stinging pole. The halberds are halberds, as heads, spears and cleavers, wired or tied with things to stout staves. Even the spears and lances show an agricultural or domestic rather than a military origin.

These weapons may be viewed as historical souvenirs which are preserved as testimonials of the bravery of the Manchurian conquerors. The Tartars take great pride in their conquest of the Middle Kingdom. Before they came from the north they were savages in comparison with the civilized Chinese. They preserve this fact in their laws and customs. The chief of every official's coat is made in the form of a horse's hoof to indicate that the Manchurian armies were easily, not infantry. The official footwear is a cavalry boot, which, though made of satin with kid-covered soles, is in cut and general appearance the same as the heavy leather articles worn by their ancestral troopers 500 years ago. When they conquered China they experienced the strongest resistance from the farmers and fishermen who armed themselves with whatever came to hand and attacked the invaders with fierce intrepidity.

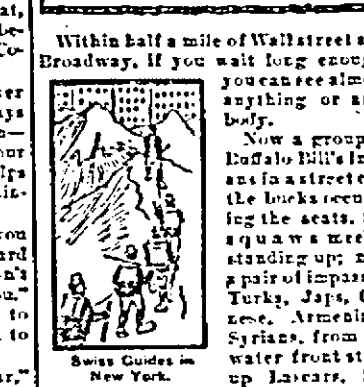
In honor of these victories they retained the primitive weapons of their captives and used them as trophies of their battles. Each Manchurian officer employed a lot of Chinese captives and armed them with their own spears, tridents and axes, as the case might be. The practice has been kept up ever since. When a mandarin goes calling he has one or more guards in his retinue who are armed with these simple contrivances. So far as the idea been pushed that in nearly all the temples there are weapons which belong to the God of the Temple, and these are usually of the same agricultural character as those employed by the guards of civil and military officials.

Japanese Theaters. The theaters of Japan are generally wood and inexpensive buildings. Their interior arrangements are somewhat similar to ours, but not nearly so elaborately finished. There are no seats provided for the audience, consequently they sit on the floor. The stages revolve like a locomotive turntable, have no drop-scenarior, but use sliding ones instead. Their musical instruments consist principally of a kind of cross between a mandolin and a banjo, with a metal drum and some other unpronounceable instruments for accompaniment. The music has a kind of humdrum air, and but very little variation. Their entertainments are of long duration and are generally during the day. The plays are almost invariably tragedy. The admission fee is small.—Detroit Free Press.

Didn't Have a "Monkey Ranch." At one of the downtown luncheon clubs, where members of the produce exchange meet and swap stories, the following was told a few days ago: "I was making a tour through the uplands of Wyoming with Crittenden, of Lincoln, and one day while jogging over the hills, the axel broke. We used a rope and some splits and managed to worry along several miles. Then we came to a ranch and yelled to a man off in the field to come our way. He was a big, fine looking Swede. When he got within shouting distance our man yelled: 'Have you a monkey wrench?'"

"No," came back the reply, clear as through a megaphone, "this is no monkey ranch; this is a sheep ranch!"—N. Y. Tribune.

The Sights, Scenes and Gossip of New York's Wall Street



Within half a mile of Wall Street and Broadway, if you wait long enough, you can see almost anything or anybody.

Now a group of Buffalo Bill's Indians in a streetcar, the backs of the seats, the aqua weekly standing up; now a pair of impassive Turkish, Japs, Chinese, Armenians, Syrians, from the water front stroll up Lavaca, Sidi boys, black Demerara fish worshippers. If the good ship Sikh is in the harbor, there may come along a man who can tell you in pigeon English of a notable fight with pirates in the China seas a year or two ago. And he will be a man who must eat upon deck from a dish which no one not of his caste has touched, or he must enjoy a long course of purification when he goes home. There are other men, lean, brown, impassive, who, before squatting upon their heels to their rice, tie their strands of thread about their bellies and eat until all three have burst.

The other day a whiff of mountain air came into the street. Eight Soho mountaineers stalked over to look at the sights. Each wore a green hunting suit, a green felt hat, knee breeches and thick-soled shoes with horse hair nails clattering upon the pavement; each carried a gun.

"Hello," cried a sharp-tongued broker. "Mountain gullies! Bally deal! Need 'em to steer us over rapid transit glaciers and up sky-scraper mountains!"

Other brokers took up the suggestion, gravely approved it, theorized about it, asked when the rest of the troop was coming, assured the bewildered men of patronage.

Up came a fat man, puffing and out of breath. "Aw, guv'nor, yourself!" he remarked, politely. The brokers replied in kind, and in the war of wits it appeared that the men were bound for the Canadian Pacific's summer resorts in the northwest, where they are to act as mountain guides.

The "Cush Market" Hit Hard. Nothing other has been near Wall Street than a lot of men who stand on Broad street what ever the weather, rain or shine, yelling at the top of their voices. There are about 150 of them, well-dressed and intelligent looking; every one tanned like a sailor or from exposure to wind and rain and sun. Other they are exposed too much and go off of galloping pneumonia, but that makes no difference.

This is the "cush market," a product of the wild speculation of the past few years. These men, whose offices are in their hats, execute orders for hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stocks. Recognized stock exchange houses send clerks to deal with them. They are the recognized agents for the sale of many gold stocks, like that of Standard Oil, which are not listed on "exchange." And, of course, they sell "ducks and drakes."

These men are able and willing to provide themselves with shelter, but the stock exchange members will not permit it. Fearing lest "the curb" may develop into another rival organization like the consolidated exchange, they refuse to deal with the curbmen if they get under cover. So they will probably continue to brave pneumonia in winter and sunstroke in summer. And anyone who goes down to see the sights and falls into the middle of the mob, all howling like Comanches, needn't be surprised.

The curb was very hard hit by the slump in the so-called Webbs-Meyer stocks. I don't suppose the street will ever get at the true inwardness of that queer transaction. On the face of it, it looked as if Dr. W. Webb and Webb, son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt, and a candidate for governor of Vermont, was a "welder," but of course the doctor indignantly denied the implication.

How a Syndicate Is Made. It is not denied that Dr. Webb was interested in some of the concerns that Meyer handled, and that if he sold out at the right time he might have made money. There are other stocks in the Meyer line that Webb has denied holding.

The whole affair was a sample of speculative manipulation to get other people's money. The list of the Meyer line is a good property as far as it goes. The shares have a value. That gave the Meyer holdings a certain standing. For the rest, he had 3,000 acres of swamp land, under water every high tide, just west of New York—the famous Hackensack meadows. Horace Greeley used to fame at these vast expanses every time he crossed them, and predict how valuable they would some day become by drainage and diking. Meyer used the same arguments. "Five thousand acres; within three miles of land on Manhattan Island, worth \$16,000,000 per acre; mortgaged for only a million and a half; eight miles of water front; needing only development to become a great industrial city." Then there was a tract of wood pulp land up in Nova Scotia, of which he could tell equally magic tales of future profits. The result of this and similar "properties" was that somebody lost more than \$5,000,000; it is suspected that the somebody was the ever gullible Mr. Webb.

Webb's "Properties." Webb has proved several times the rule that a Vanderbilt who speculates loses. William K. years ago had to be ordered off the street by his father; he is a shrewd man of business now, and when he feels like risking a little money he does not try stocks, but slips over to Monte Carlo and puts gold on the green; it's less costly. Webb built a costly railroad through the Adirondack wilderness and was obliged to make a "safety play" by leasing it to the obliging Vanderbilts. He will now probably keep out of speculation for the rest of his days. If not, Wall Street sees his finish. He is not organized for the strain down there. Wall Street cares nothing whether Webb was a sharer in Meyer's schemes or a victim. It has a gun loaded for him, if he comes that way again.

The Wages of Vice "Reverend." No wonder people get the idea that fools and their money are soonest parted in New York. What wages would you suppose a champagne sales agent gets here? Neither you nor I would guess it. A convenient law suit reveals that one of these "wine openers" received a salary of \$3,000 a year, \$45,000 for expenses and \$10,000 for "extras." The expenses are mainly but not altogether incurred in ordering loudly at public resorts and quietly in private company of the well-to-do sorts, the particular brand of champagne which he is hired to extol. And the chief advertising agent who paid that salary and that expense bill was suing to prevent his highly paid assistant from leaving him for the contract period of five years.

A curious fact brought out in the testimony is that Harry Lehr is still a wine opener for this firm, although he has been more than a year married to a lady who was formerly a Drexel, and though he is received in exclusive society. This makes his services so valuable that he probably has considerably heavier "expenses" than his confreres. However, a good deal of the money comes back to the firm as profit; it isn't dead loss.

Lehr's method of earning salary and perquisites has been the frankly humorous one. To his society associates his attitude has been a deprecatory "for pity's sake, don't order anything else, or I'll lose my job. Really, you know, you wouldn't know the difference with your eyes shut."

Which in the majority of cases is perhaps the truth. One gathers from these details that New York is careless in nine bills and little matters of that sort. Not "country" exactly, but a good place to raise lambs for Wall Street.

Child Slaves of New Jersey.

Gov. Murphy, of New Jersey, makes a statement. He has a huge factory where, as he says, no factory inspector was ever seen. He made that fact the text for some remarks upon neglect of duty. And about the child slaves in the state.

New York public speakers who have been making remarks about child labor in the southern cotton mills are disgusted at this affair. The Jersey industries concerned are glass works, needle-works or so they say—small boys who have not far to stoop to snap together the molds. And every one of them is a "12-year-old" even if he looks eight or ten. They are Italians. Two of them who had worked over time recently fell asleep on the railroad track where they were taking a short cut home, and were killed by the engine. A strike leader who came from Indiana to settle matters weighed three of these boys. Their combined weight was 132 pounds.

The boys earn two dollars a week; their wages are necessary to their parents; that is why they are all 12 years old; seldom more; never by any chance less.

There is in New Jersey a wholesome respect for law. Out of it may grow a great crusade against child labor. There is little of this in big factories in New York. But—

What do you suppose is the greatest industry in the Empire state? Steel? Lumber? Not really made clothing. It is an industry largely conducted in tiny shops—the law forbids it in living rooms. But the shops may be in the tenement regions, merely big rooms joining the living rooms; or in the suburbs, rapidly filling up with Jewish tailors. They are one-story extensions, about 16x22 feet in size behind the houses. What is to hinder Rachel or Rebecca from slipping into the shop to pull hasting threads or even run a sewing machine along with the grown-up sweaters? No one will tell the inspectors about it—no one may be sure of that. Rachel and Rebecca will go to school—but on Saturdays and after hours—ah, that's a different matter.

The Amends Honorable. Briggs (indignantly)—I understand you said I never opened my mouth without putting my foot in it?

Diggs (apologetically)—Yes, I believe I did say that, but—

Briggs—But what, sir?

Diggs—But I acknowledge my mistake. When I made that remark I had overlooked the size of your feet.

Lamb. Mr. Dear was not caught this time, and Mr. Bull knew enough to save his hoisting horns for a better purpose—unless he happened to be in the deal.

Webb has proved several times the rule that a Vanderbilt who speculates loses. William K. years ago had to be ordered off the street by his father; he is a shrewd man of business now, and when he feels like risking a little money he does not try stocks, but slips over to Monte Carlo and puts gold on the green; it's less costly. Webb built a costly railroad through the Adirondack wilderness and was obliged to make a "safety play" by leasing it to the obliging Vanderbilts. He will now probably keep out of speculation for the rest of his days. If not, Wall Street sees his finish. He is not organized for the strain down there. Wall Street cares nothing whether Webb was a sharer in Meyer's schemes or a victim. It has a gun loaded for him, if he comes that way again.

The Wages of Vice "Reverend." No wonder people get the idea that fools and their money are soonest parted in New York. What wages would you suppose a champagne sales agent gets here? Neither you nor I would guess it. A convenient law suit reveals that one of these "wine openers" received a salary of \$3,000 a year, \$45,000 for expenses and \$10,000 for "extras." The expenses are mainly but not altogether incurred in ordering loudly at public resorts and quietly in private company of the well-to-do sorts, the particular brand of champagne which he is hired to extol. And the chief advertising agent who paid that salary and that expense bill was suing to prevent his highly paid assistant from leaving him for the contract period of five years.

A curious fact brought out in the testimony is that Harry Lehr is still a wine opener for this firm, although he has been more than a year married to a lady who was formerly a Drexel, and though he is received in exclusive society. This makes his services so valuable that he probably has considerably heavier "expenses" than his confreres. However, a good deal of the money comes back to the firm as profit; it isn't dead loss.

Lehr's method of earning salary and perquisites has been the frankly humorous one. To his society associates his attitude has been a deprecatory "for pity's sake, don't order anything else, or I'll lose my job. Really, you know, you wouldn't know the difference with your eyes shut."

Which in the majority of cases is perhaps the truth. One gathers from these details that New York is careless in nine bills and little matters of that sort. Not "country" exactly, but a good place to raise lambs for Wall Street.

Child Slaves of New Jersey.

Gov. Murphy, of New Jersey, makes a statement. He has a huge factory where, as he says, no factory inspector was ever seen. He made that fact the text for some remarks upon neglect of duty. And about the child slaves in the state.

New York public speakers who have been making remarks about child labor in the southern cotton mills are disgusted at this affair. The Jersey industries concerned are glass works, needle-works or so they say—small boys who have not far to stoop to snap together the molds. And every one of them is a "12-year-old" even if he looks eight or ten. They are Italians. Two of them who had worked over time recently fell asleep on the railroad track where they were taking a short cut home, and were killed by the engine. A strike leader who came from Indiana to settle matters weighed three of these boys. Their combined weight was 132 pounds.

The boys earn two dollars a week; their wages are necessary to their parents; that is why they are all 12 years old; seldom more; never by any chance less.

BUSINESS AMERICAN ART.

Not Mathematics, but a Matter of Creative Imagination.

"The idea of business in a country that has reached the height of its development is a dry as dust affair," says Hutchins Hapgood in *Alaska*. "It is the miserable system of keeping what one has, a system in which the temperance and the imagination do not play a part. The American, however, puts imagination into business. Business is the art of this country. To the American of affairs there are in his work excitement, charm and color. To him it is not a matter of mathematics, but of the creative imagination. Great processes, great inventions, great corporations—the organization of such things requires genius.

"Nobody is staid, more avaricious and more economical in a small way than a French peasant or a German housewife. Nobody is less avaricious and more economical in a big way than a great American inventor, financier or business man. Through his brains production becomes cheaper and consequently more abundant, and more good to the common people thereby accrues than by all the small savings ever made since civilization began. It is better to be able to make than to save, and to make much a large outlay in money, energy and brains is necessary. To save pennies is a sign of commercial incompetence and national decline.

"When an individual or a nation begins a system of housekeeping on a small scale, it is a sign that the life blood is ebbing. Old people, drier and less resourceful than young people, are notoriously more economical. They like old nations, want to hang on to what they have rather than strive for more. The wisdom of the French peasant consists in keeping down his expenditure and the size of his family to a point where the nation as a whole is weakened. As Hapgood said, 'He that hath a state to repair may not despise small things,' and perhaps the decay of the country is the cause rather than the effect of French economy. Anyway the two things hang closely together."

A FAMOUS PAINTING.

One Picture in a Japanese Picture Gallery Only at Night.

Some of the finest Japanese paintings in Washington are in the legation building of that nation, the Japanese ambassador being a collector and connoisseur of the art of his native land. The Japanese style of painting is altogether unlike that of Europe and America, and the reason Japanese painters are able to produce color effects that are the despair of European and American artists is owing to the pigments they use, a large number of which are secret and unknown outside of Japan.

In Japan there is a very famous painting which no amount of money could buy and which is the masterpiece of a famous artist who lived several centuries ago. Viewing the painting in the daytime, one is disappointed. It shows nothing more than a very commonplace landscape, unrelieved by mountains or hills. As soon, however, as night falls one begins to realize the peculiar merit of the picture, for upon the canvas there appears a luminous water buffalo (caribou) browsing upon the grass at its feet.

The artist who painted this picture discovered a certain phosphorescent paint, which he obtained from the bodies of certain mollusks, or fish, and with which he painted the buffalo that, invisible in daylight, is luminously brilliant in the dark. The secret of making this picture did with the artist. The picture, which hangs in a Hinduist temple, has proved a fertile source of superstition, the priests claiming that the buffalo hides away in the shadows behind some trees in the picture during the heat of the day, coming out at night to graze.—Washington Post.

Fish That Kill Each Other.
One of the queerest sharks is the thrasher, which has the upper lobe of its tail so much developed as to equal in length the body of the fish itself. This tail is controlled by powerful muscles and is used as a weapon. Swordfish and thrasher sharks have been seen on many occasions to attack whales in concert and kill them, the sharks lashing their victims with their tails while the swordfish pierce them from below. On the other hand, sharks themselves are often killed by porpoises, which will surround a shark and lash the enemy to death with their dories.

Making Him Cheerful.
She was a woman who was methodical in her discipline.
"Now, Willie," she said, "you have disobeyed me, but I won't whip you now because we're going to have company for dinner, and I want you to look bright and cheerful and pleasant. But after they're gone I'm going to give you the worst whipping you ever had. Now, hurry up and get dressed, for I want you to look nice and happy."—Chicago Post.

A Bad Case.
"I see that the bees have to visit 3,000,000 blossoms in order to gather a pound of honey."
"Foolish bee. One trip to my sweet-heart's lips would be quite enough."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Extremes in Ireland.
In Ireland nature seems to have deserted all her ordinary operations and to have worked only in combining the most terrible extremes which her powers can command. Nor is she yet silent. After the lapse of ages the fire of the volcano still burns out among the regions of eternal snow, and the impetuous thundering of the geyers continues to disturb the stillness of the surrounding solitude.

A Gate Covered With Shoes.
The principal gateway at Alhambra is thickly studded with horseshoes of every size and make. There are hundreds of them nailed all over the great gates, doubtless the offering of many a wayfarer who has long since finished his earthly pilgrimage. The sacred gates of Somnath, in the fort of Agre, are similarly adorned.

Terrible Metaphor.
"Isn't it curious how onions bring tears to the eyes?"
"It surely is. It's like the nature springing a leak."—Philadelphia North American.

Draw Corks Easily.
If you want to amuse friends at an evening party, tell them that you can draw a cork out of any bottle without a corker. Of course they will laugh, but very soon it will be your turn to laugh.
Take a piece of sealing wax and hold one end of it over a lamp or gas jet until it becomes soft; then let some drops of the wax fall on the cork in the bottle. As soon as the cork is covered with wax you must press the piece which you hold in your hand against the cork, and you must hold it there until the wax is quite dry. Then it will be easy for you to draw out the cork by using the stick of wax, which adheres to it in the same manner as you would use a screw.

No matter how firmly fixed the cork may be, it will almost immediately yield to the pressure. You must, however, take care not to wrench the stick of wax away from it while you are drawing it out, and you must also see that the cork is perfectly dry before you pour any wax on it.

Beastly Tigers.
The man eater is usually an older tiger, whose strength is failing and whose teeth have partly lost their sharpness. Such a beast finds it easier to lurk in the vicinity of settlements and to pick up an occasional man, woman or child than to run down wild cattle.
The largest, fiercest and most brightly colored tigers are found in the province of Bengal, near the mouth of the Ganges river and not far from Calcutta. A full grown Bengal tiger sometimes measures ten feet from nose to tip of tail. Such a monster makes no more account of springing upon a man than a cat does of seizing a mouse. He surpasses the lion in strength and ferocity and has no rival among beasts of prey except the grizzly bear and the recently discovered giant bear of Alaska.—St. Nicholas.

The Forgotten Dot.
A wedding took place a short time back in a large town in the north of England, the service being conducted by a rather eccentric vicar. Two days after the ceremony he called at the house of the bridegroom's mother, but she happened to be out, so he said he would call again, which he did later on in the day, carrying two large green bags under his arm.
This time he found her in. So he began by asking them to clear the table. Then he opened the green bags, from which he took the registers. These he opened and in a most solemn tone said:

"Mrs. Williams, you have forgotten to dot the 'I' in Elizabeth."
The family breathed once more.

The Checkrein.
The overcheckrein holds all the same relation to the horse as the county jail does to human society. In case of the trotting horse it seems that some device must be used in order to compel a horse to carry its head out almost in a line with its neck, so that the curvature of the latter at the throat will not cramp the windpipe or shut off the horse's wind. In case of the running horse it naturally extends the head and neck without artificial aid. This is because the gallop is the horse's natural gait, while the trot is artificial when it comes to extreme speed. Hence the overcheckrein is never needed.—Field and Farm.

The Greenland Shark.
The Greenland shark is well known as a foe to whalers. It will follow a dead whale to the ship and show no fear of the men while they are engaged in cutting up the prey, biting out lumps from its lip as a man's hand. Sometimes it happens that a whale falls off the ship's side of the whale close by the shark, but the latter never attacks him, being intent upon gorging itself with the flesh of the carcass. The most severe wounds from thrusts of the whalers' knives will not persuade it to desist. This species of shark is often partly or wholly blinded by a parasite worm three inches long which fastens itself at the corner of the eye and lives on its fluids.

Right Belief.
One's right belief is often halted by fear of what others will say about it. This may be even more a barrier to the work than the fear of not doing the work at all. It takes courage to do what we believe we ought to do, when we think we shall be criticized or misunderstood or scorned. But the real calamity lies in not doing what we ought. Of this it is well to have so strong a fear that we shall have courage to face whatever others may say of our right doing.

When Coins Were First Made.
Certain passages in the *Iliad* of Homer would lead to the inference that coins of brass were struck as early as 1154 B. C. Tradition affirms that the Chinese had bronze coins as early as 1120 B. C. But Herodotus, the father of history, ascribes the "invention" of coins to the Lydians, about nine centuries B. C., and there is no satisfactory evidence that coins were known prior to that date.

Bank Immaterial.
First Tramp—I ran across a rich uncle of mine lately, but after all I don't for him he wouldn't give me a cent.
Second Tramp—What did you do for him?
First Tramp—For ten years I've been traveling under an assumed name just to spare his feelings.—Town and Country.

The Dress in the Thing.
"She's going in for athletics, she says."
"What particular kind of athletics?"
"Oh, she won't settle that until she has studied up the various costumes."—Chicago Post.

A Politician's Politics.
Hilton—They say politics makes strange bedfellows.
Weller—Yes; but it doesn't matter if you get a good berth.—Boston Transcript.

Wanted to Forget.
Tommy—Now, what relation is my grandma to you?
Father—She's my mother-in-law, young man. Now don't remind me of her again while she is here.—Ohio State Journal.

A Bit of Realism.
An instance of the way in which the setting of a play grows may be taken from Ibsen's play, *"The Lady from the Sea"*. In the play, the question of the waterwoman's dress is having a lesson from a professor of dancing. The business of the play requires her to be awkward in her attempts at dancing, and the actress is awkward, delightfully awkward. She has put on a long riding habit in order to become accustomed to manipulate her court train in the dance and is so much troubled with it that finally she tucks it over her arm while she is kneeling to take the steps. The train keeps slipping off her arm and has to be perpetually replaced, and the episode is a cause of much boisterous amusement.
One night in a great English manufacturing city she was playing the part with even more than her usual verve. She was lost in the assumed character so thoroughly that it was real to her, and the ex-waterwoman, with her mind harassed and worried by the trying conditions of her artificial court life, instinctively returned to the habits of her youth. In a moment of abstraction, finding the fat coil of stuff across her arm, she instinctively began to wring it out. The response of the audience was electrical. Every woman—and man—who had ever seen a washboard recognized the sincerity of the action. This moment of creative instinct was recorded in the actress' mind and has been repeated ever since.—Cosmopolitan.

Analyzing His Ancestors.
The young lovers sat beside the waterfall. The rapids and the nearby whirlpool had a strange attraction for the romantic young girl. She had heard the story of the unhappy Indian maiden and the young brave who had gone to their doom, clasped in each other's arms, to the slow music of the "Swan Song." That seemed very beautiful to her.

"Jack," she said, "if you saw me struggling in the water near the edge of the falls, would you jump in after me?"

"What would be the use, my dear, when I can't swim?" he answered.
"But at least we could perish together," she replied bravely.

"Yes, there would be no doubt of that," he returned, shuddering at the sound of the cruel waters.

"But haven't you often said you would die for me?" she asked, piqued at his coldness.

"No, my dear," replied her practical lover. "If you'll remember, I've always told you that I had an undying love for you."—Smart Set.

Pat's Secret.
Adeline Patil, the great singer, on one of her tours of Europe was due at Bucharest on a certain date. Owing to inclement weather, however, Madame declined to leave from Vienna, and the poor manager went nearly distracted. As storming had not the slightest effect on her serene brightness the manager set his wits to work. Soon afterward a telegram arrived from Bucharest, stating that a brilliant deputation of Roumanian nobles, with a torchlight procession and military band, was to receive the diva. The message was handed to Miss Patil, who was enchanted, and at once made ready to start. On arrival, the band played and the torches flared, and Madame was put in the best of spirits by being escorted to her hotel by the Roumanian nobles. It is not known what she would have said had she been told that the "nobles" were hired from the streets and dressed up for the occasion by a representative of the manager.

Graced in the Fog.
It is not usual for a ship on the high seas to elect to cast anchor on the deck of a passing steamer, but that is what a four-masted schooner did once in the Atlantic. The two vessels grazed in the fog, and the "strutted" port anchor of the schooner caught in the steamer's deck "by a fluke." It fastened to an engineer's stateroom in such a manner as to bar his exit; but, fortunately, the chain parted just as the room was being ripped into fragments. The schooner followed the steamer to its destination to recover her anchor.

Cleaning the Clock.
A farmer has an ambitious son, 12 years old, who, being left alone for a few hours the other day, tried to clean the clock. He easily got the clock to pieces, but his difficulty lay in putting them together again after cleaning.
At this task he was only partly successful, and upon his father's return home he eagerly exclaimed:
"Father, I've cleaned the clock and got enough works left over to make another one!"—Exchange.

Had Troubles of His Own.
"Sir," began young Timkins as he entered the presence of the dear girl's father, "I want to marry your daughter."
"Oh, don't bother me with your troubles," interrupted the old gentleman. "She told me some time ago that she intended to marry you, so you'll have to settle it between yourselves."—Exchange.

Deserted.
Jamestown, Va., where the English gained their first foothold in the new world in 1607, was burned in 1697. Today nobody lives there. Little remains to mark the site except a crumbling church tower, dilapidated gravestones and remnants of the foundations of a few houses.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Crushing a Lawyer.
De Wolfe Hopper was once a witness in a suit for slander, and the opposing counsel in the courtroom said:
"You are an actor, I believe?"
"Yes," replied Hopper.
"Is not that a law calling?"
"I don't know, but it's so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."
"What was your father's calling, may I ask?"
"He was a lawyer," said Hopper.

A Song Inspiration.
Chambers' Journal says the inspiration for Milton Wellings' song "Some Day" came to him while he was waiting in an agony of suspense to hear from his wife, rumor having arisen of an accident to a yachting party of which she was a member. Nervously opening a book, his eyes fell on the line, "Or are you dead or that you live," which line he incorporated in his song.

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